The New-York Times.

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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Caucus of Republican Senators—Changes in the Committees Agreed Upon—The Congressional "Grab."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The caucus of Republican Senators, yesterday, received and adopted the report of the Committee on Committees, appointed on Thursday, and of which Senator Stewart was Chairman. The report assigned only the Republican Senators, leaving vacancies from one to three in number on each committee to be filled by the Democrats at their pleasure. The caucus also transacted considerable other business. It resolved to elect Senator Carpenter President pro tem., Senator Anthony positively declining a re-election, having held the position four years. An effort was made to go into an election for Sergeant-at-Arms; but, after a long discussion, the matter was indefinitely postponed, on the ground that it would necessitate a new selection of Senate officials throughout; so Mr. French, who has given very general satisfaction thus far, will remain in his position. The caucus also resolved that it would recommend to the Senate the consideration of the cases of Senators Caldwell and Clayton, and the case of ex-Senator Patterson. The latter, however, can result only in an expression of opinion, as Mr. Patterson himself is beyond their jurisdiction. There is a feeling on the part of many Senators, almost a majority, that there is an impropriety in touching the case at all. It is understood that it is the desire of Mr. Patterson that it should be discussed, but whether it will inure to his benefit remains to be seen.

THE COMMITTEES.

The list of committees, as submitted, has been carefully chosen, and will be recognized as in the main very able. The two vacancies on the Foreign Relations are filled by Messrs. Conkling and Frelinghuysen. Mr. Mitchell, the new Senator from Oregon, fills the vacancy on Privileges and Elections. The Appropriations Committee will stand: Morrill, of Maine, Chairman; Sprague, Windom, West, Sargent, Allison, and Stevenson. On Commerce, Mr. Mitchell takes the place vacated by Mr. Corbitt, and there is no change in the others. On Military Affairs Clayton, of Arkansas, and Wadleigh, of New-Hampshire, succeed Morton and Morrill, of Maine, who are withdrawn. Alcorn, of Mississippi, goes into the place made vacant on the Judiciary Committee by the retiring of Mr. Pool. Sargent, of California, and Conover, of Florida, take the places on Naval Affairs made vacant by the retiring of Nye and the transfer of Alcorn. Boreman, of West Virginia, succeeds to the chairmanship of Territories, and the committee gets two new members in the persons of Oglesby, of Illinois, and Patterson, of South Carolina. The Committee on Pacific Railroad is changed to the Committee on Railroads, and will now be one of the strongest committees in the Senate, Howe, Frelinghuysen, and West being added in the place of Harlan and Kellogg, retiring, and Ferry, transferred. Stewart remains chairman. Sargent goes on Mines and Mining, vice Flanagan, transferred. Judge Howe goes to the Chairmanship of the Joint Committee on the Library, vice Morrill, of Maine, transferred to the head of Appropriations, and Allison, elegant Senator from Iowa, will help the grave Judge give orders for bouquets and baskets *ad libitum*. The ladies all know, of course, that Mr. Allison is not a married man. The caucus did not vote to abolish the Committee on Education and Labor, but concluded to effect the object in another way by making Mr. Flanagan of Texas, chairman of it. Messrs. Dorsey, of Arkansas, and Jones, of Nevada, take the places on Post-offices and Post Roads vacated by Cole and Pomeroy. Mr. Sprague succeeds to the chairmanship of Public Lands, and Messrs. Wadleigh and Oglesby succeed Osborn, transferred, and Pomeroy, retired. Mr. Buckingham goes to the head of Indian Affairs, and Allison, Sherman, and Oglesby succeed Harlan and Corbett, retired, and Frelinghuysen, transferred. Oglesby and Patterson, of South Carolina, fill the vacancies on Pensions. The Committee on Claims gets a new chairman, in the person of Mr. Scott, vice Howe, transferred to the Library Committee, and Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, fills the vacancy. Mr. Lewis, of Virginia, succeeds to the chairmanship of the Committee on the District of Columbia, and the vacancies are filled by Messrs. Jones and Conover. Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, succeeds Mr. Pomeroy as Chairman of the Committee on Revision of the Rules, a place seldom accorded to one so young in service, but for which Mr. Ferry's ability as a presiding officer has shown him to be abundantly qualified. Mr. Morton is transferred from Contingent Expenses, and Mr. Jones fills the vacancy. Alcorn becomes Chairman of the Levees, and Conover fills the vacancy. The select committees on the removal of political disabilities, on alleged outrages in Southern States, and the Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment were abolished. The Credit Mobilier and the Pomeroy and Clayton committees have expired.

THE CONGRESSMEN'S GRAB.

There is no foundation for the report that the First Controller of the Treasury refuses to pass the warrant for the payment of the increased salaries of members of Congress. It is that officer's habit always to construe every law authorizing the payment of money in the light of every hypercritical and technical objection that can be suggested, and it seems he thought at first there was a chance to hang up this appropriation. But, on reflection, he concludes there is not. What sort of reasoning has brought him to this conclusion, beyond the plain reading of the law, is not known. But were he to attempt to stop the members from getting the pay now that it is voted, his official head wouldn't be worth a rush-light at the next session. They would certainly remember him long enough to find a way to get rid of him.

THE REPORTERS' GALLERY.

The Senate caucus discussed the propriety of providing a seat on the floor of the Chamber for the reporter of the Associated Press, and as a result of the deliberation a resolution for that purpose will be offered in the Senate. In the House this courtesy was extended to the Associated Press on the ground that the gallery did not give the necessary facilities for making correct reports of the proceedings. There is not this excuse in the case of the Senate, and it is understood the reasons assigned in caucus were not at all flattering to the fraternity of correspondents. It was thought that the influences in the reporters' gallery were contaminating to that degree that fair and impartial reports were not to be expected, however fair-minded the reporter might naturally be. The correspondents were voted to be irreverent folk that had no hesitation in making fun of a dignified Senator, or worse than that, misrepresenting him, and it was thought best that the Associated Press reporter should be isolated from the "specials," either by transportation to the diplomatic gallery or to a seat on the floor. The latter disposition will be made of him, and in future he will breathe fresh air direct from the ventilator, instead of inhaling it at second hand after it has made the circuit of the floor and risen to the level of the correspondents laden with Credit Mobilier and other perfumes.

PROF. HAYDEN'S EXPLORATIONS.

The appropriation made this year to enable Prof. Hayden to continue his valuable and popular explorations is $75,000, and there are a few thousands more for preparing and working up material already obtained by him in his previous surveys. This season the company will start early. The portion of country selected to explore is east of Powell's explorations, on the Colorado River, in New-Mexico, which is but little known, but which is rumored to contain remains of great ethnological interest and value, besides being in other respects a very remarkable region.

"A TREASURY SLATE."

Illinois and Pennsylvania have formed a combination for appointments in the Treasury Department in the event of the election of Secretary Boutwell to the Senate. The plan proceeds upon the supposition that Judge Richardson will succeed Mr. Boutwell. In such case it is designed to secure the appointment of Mr. Douglass, present Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to the place now held by Judge Richardson, and to promote Gen. B. F. Sweet, of Illinois, now First Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to the Commissionership to succeed Mr. Douglass. It is understood that the Illinois and Pennsylvania delegations have united upon this "slate."

THE SENATE CHAPLAINCY.

The congregation of the Metropolitan Church to-day passed a vote of confidence in Dr. Tiffany as pastor. This arises from a petition that has been circulated in the parish requesting that Dr. Newman be restored to the pastorate. Senator Cameron will to-morrow withdraw his motion to reconsider the vote by which Dr. Newman was re-elected Chaplain. The motion was made in the interest of a rival applicant.

DEATH OF GEN. LOGAN'S FATHER-IN-LAW.

Mrs. Senator Logan last night received the sad intelligence that her father died suddenly, yesterday morning, of apoplexy, at Provo City, Utah. Mrs. Logan started this evening on the long journey, to attend his remains to the family burial-place in Illinois.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE CALDWELL CASE.

It is supposed that the debate on the Caldwell case will continue two or three days, as four or five Senators are prepared to make speeches. The debate will be under the management of Senator Morton, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. This is different from any other case of disputed election ever considered or determined by either House of Congress. There are no precedents in American parliamentary law in relation to buying out an opposing candidate and his followers to secure an election to Congress, and, therefore, this case attracts much interest, particularly among political lawyers.

THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATIONS.

Prominent Senators to-night express the opinion that the consideration of reports of committees in the case of Messrs. Caldwell, Clayton, Patterson et al. will prolong the extra session of the Senate at least nine or ten days from to-morrow.

OFFICE SEEKING.

Not only are many personal applications made for office, but numerous letters are received daily by the President and the several heads of departments. On Saturday, the mail brought more than 100 letters to Secretary Fish. It is known from official sources that there will be but comparatively few changes, and these for satisfactory reasons to the appointing power.

CONGRATULATIONS.

Much of the time of the President, during last week, was occupied in responding to the congratulations of large numbers of visitors attending the inauguration.

THE JAPANESE MINISTER.

Minister Mori will soon leave Washington for Japan, but will return in the Fall to resume his diplomatic duties.

UNPAID LETTERS.

It is held by the Post-office Department that the recent decision of the Attorney-General, that double postage should not be collected at the office of delivery on the unpaid portions of letters partly prepaid, by at least one full rate, does not apply to mailable matter of the third class, namely, pamphlets, occasional publications, magazines, unsealed circulars, books, manuscripts, &c. By the act of Jan. 9, 1873, all mailable matter of the third class must be fully prepaid by stamps at the office of mailing, and if not thus fully prepaid, should be held for postage and not forwarded to its destination. If, however, through the inadvertence of the postmaster at the mailing office, such matter should be mailed without such full prepayment, by section 153 of the Postal Code, the postmaster at the office of delivery must charge and collect double the prepaid rate.

SEED AND BULBS BY MAIL.

The Post-office Department, in a circular, requires postmasters to carefully observe the following instructions, based on the amendments to the 133d section of the new Postal law: Packages of seeds, roots, bulbs, and scions, not exceeding four pounds in weight, are to be mailed at a prepaid postage of one cent for each two ounces or fraction of an ounce. First—Said packages must be put up so that the contents can be readily examined, without destroying the wrappers. Second—Sealed bags, made of material sufficiently transparent to show the contents clearly without opening, may be used for such matter. Third—This, as well as all other third-class mail matter, must be fully prepaid by postage stamps affixed, otherwise the same shall not be forwarded.

THE STATUE OF THOMAS.

The friends of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland will be pleased to learn that among the last acts passed by the Forty-second Congress was one authorizing the erection of an equestrian statue to the memory of Major-Gen. George H. Thomas. The statue is to be erected in Washington. The act appropriates eighty-eight condemned cannon for the statue, which is to be erected under the direction of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. This society will meet on the 18th of next September, in Pittsburg, Penn., when proper steps will be taken to expedite the completion of the statue.

SENATORS EXPECTANT.

Gen. McMillan and ex-Gov. Pinchback, Senators elect of their respective parties, are still in Washington awaiting events, but the Senate is not inclined to take any action whatever on Louisiana matters during the present executive session.

THE MODOC WAR ENDED.

Captain Jack to Leave the Lava Beds To-Day.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—A dispatch from Yreka to-night says that Boston Charlie's squaw returned this evening from Captain Jack's camp with the news that Captain Jack and his band will be ready to leave the lava beds on Monday. Captain Jack requests that three wagons be sent on Monday to meet them at Rocky Point, half-way between Fairchild's and the lava beds. Tents will be put up for their reception, and they will be located there till their removal to Angel Island. They could not come out to-day, as one of the men died, and he must be buried to-morrow with military honors. This action, probably, closes the Modoc war.

Large Fire in Clyde, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 9.—A fire this morning at Clyde, Ohio, partially destroyed the three-story brick block occupied by A. Hischberger, boots and shoes; Taylor & Richards, dry goods; E. E. Mann, hardware; S. W. Reed, dry goods; Joseph Grayback & Co., dry goods; two boot and shoe stores; W. H. Bacon, dry goods; M. C. Terry, furniture; Clyde *Times* printing office; Odd-fellows' Hall; Terry's Hall; Masonic Hall, and a number of offices, all of which were damaged by fire and water. Engines were sent from adjoining towns, and rendered material assistance. The fire originated in Mann's hardware store. The total loss is about $50,000, which is partially covered by an insurance of from $35,000 to $40,000. The individual losses are not yet ascertained. The following insurance companies suffer as far as known: The Sun, of Cleveland, $6,000; Franklin, of Philadelphia, $4,000; Ætna, of Hartford, $4,500.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Railroad Fight—Removal of the Capital—The Delaware Bay Fisheries—A Constitutional Convention.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Saturday, March 8, 1873.

The Legislature of this State has just concluded the eighth week of its session, but outside of its action on the railroad question, has transacted no business of any real importance. The bills acted upon have been mainly of a local and special character, affecting only individual or neighborhood interests rather than the State at large, and it is not too much to say, after a careful inspection of the calendars of both Houses, that a session of a fortnight would have amply sufficed for the transaction of all the business really affecting the general public. The railroad controversies, as the readers of THE TIMES have been informed from time to time, have been characterized by unusual bitterness, and have enlisted a greater degree of popular attention than any we have had since the days when Henry C. Carey was marshaling the State to a resistance of the pretensions of the Camden and Amboy monopoly. At the same time, it is strictly true that the popular feeling in favor of the New-York and Philadelphia through-line bill was to a considerable extent a manufactured feeling, being produced by adroit manipulation on the part of leading participants in the Stanhope fraud, who, having invested their means in the purchase of right of way and the construction of some miles of road-bed under that outlawed charter, hoped by the passage of the bill in question to save their investments, and put a profit into their pockets besides. The opposition to the bill, of course, proceeded entirely from the Pennsylvania Central, which now has a monopoly of the through Southern and Western business across the State, and which contemplated with anything but satisfaction the possibility of a competing line. Finding, however, that the demand for another road was becoming formidable, the managers of that corporation determined, if possible, to control the proposed rival line, and accordingly introduced in the Senate a bill to incorporate the New-Jersey Railway Company, naming as corporators therein several prominent citizens of the State, together with some of their own official representatives. This bill, in its list of corporators, was, in point of fact, a great deal stronger than that of the opposition, and, under ordinary circumstances, would have passed without difficulty. It did pass the Senate, by a vote of 11 to 10, but has not yet been acted upon by the House. The Pennsylvania Company, by its representatives, pledges itself to build the road in good faith, if the charter shall be finally granted, and it is understood that a number of New-Jersey capitalists stand ready to co-operate in the undertaking—one gentleman who is largely interested in the Midland Railway offering to take $500,000 in stock the day the bill is signed. What the House will do in the matter cannot well be conjectured, but the New-York and Philadelphia bill having failed in the Senate, and there being therefore no hope of a direct competing line, it is possible that the New-Jersey Company charter will be granted, in order that at least the development of local resources may be secured, and the long-needed facilities of communication supplied to the region through which the road would pass.

This result, however, in the present state of the public feeling would be, it must be added, altogether improbable if there were any reasonable ground for anticipating the passage of a general railroad law. Such an act has, indeed, passed the House, but there is little chance that it will receive the sanction of the Senate, at least without material amendment. Eleven out of the twenty-one Senators are, no doubt, favorable to a general law, but they are, unfortunately, by no means agreed as to the details of the act. One of the oldest and most prominent champions of free railroads, Mr. Cutter, of Morris, holds that no general law can be of any real value unless it shall provide for a railway commission, such as they have in Ohio, which shall be charged with the control not merely of roads built under the general statute, but of all railway corporations, and the House bill containing no provision of this kind, and the existing corporations being certain to resist its introduction by amendment in the Senate, he, with one or two others, will probably vote against its passage. Besides this, some of the oldest and most influential champions of the Air Line charter, outside of the Legislature, are opposed to any general legislation, believing that next year they can certainly secure the franchises which they have now been denied, and which would be immensely more valuable than any they could acquire under a general law. Thus the elements of the situation seem to favor the possibility of the passage of the New-Jersey Company's charter; and since the Pennsylvania Company must have additional tracks for its enormous business, either alongside of its present road, or by some other route, it is not unreasonable to suppose that it will, as it promises, build the new road if given the power to do so.

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.

The scenes of violence which have marked the progress of this railway struggle, and the outrages which have been perpetrated upon the dignity of the Legislature by the mobs which have invaded the State House, have had one unexpected result, namely, that of creating a strong and vehement feeling in favor of the removal of the State capital from this city. The best men on both sides of the railway question, and of both political parties, agree that a community in which such violence and display of mob power as have recently occurred are not only possible, but actually applauded by representative men and at least one daily journal, is not the proper place for the capital of the State, and it is not at all improbable that the bill for removing it to Elizabeth or Newark, which is to be introduced next week, will be passed by a decisive vote. So far as the public convenience is concerned, it would be in every way preferable that the capital should be transferred. Five-sixths of the legislative business comes from the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Congressional Districts, while fully two-thirds of our population lies east of the Raritan River. Both Newark and Elizabeth will probably offer to supply sites for the Capitol buildings, and tender in addition a money bonus, in the hopes of securing the prize.

THE DELAWARE BAY FISHERIES.

The State of Delaware having refused to treat with the commissioners appointed by this State in reference to the question of territorial limits and jurisdiction over the waters of the Delaware River and Bay, a bill has been introduced in the Senate authorizing the commissioners to negotiate simply as to the right of fishery. New-Jersey fishermen deny the claim of Delaware to the whole of the river within a twelve-mile circle around Newcastle, insisting that they have the same right to fish there as citizens of that State. Delaware refuses this privilege, and demands that all Jerseymen shall pay a license for its exercise, just as Delawarians are obliged to procure license for taking oysters on the Jersey shore. The probability is that the commissioners will be unable to settle the dispute, and that collisions will continue as heretofore between the fishermen of the two States—those of Delaware poaching upon our oyster preserves, and those of New-Jersey "raiding" at every convenient opportunity upon the fisheries claimed to lie within the jurisdiction of the former State.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The bill providing for a constitutional convention, introduced several weeks ago in the House, has not yet been acted upon. It is stoutly opposed by the representatives from South Jersey, who fear that the convention would reconstruct our basis of Senatorial representation, and thus lose to that section much of the consideration which it now enjoys. There are certainly very great irregularities in the present system. Essex County, for instance, has, with a population of 150,000, one representative in the Senate and nine in the Assembly, while Atlantic, Cape May, Camden, Cumberland, Salem, and Gloucester, with an aggregate population, according to the last census, of 149,064, have six Senators and eleven Assemblymen. Hudson County, with a population of 139,288, has one Senator, while Burlington, Ocean, and Mercer, with a population of 113,172, have three. In other words, Ocean County, with a population of 12,658, has the same influence in legislation as Essex, with a population of 150,000; and Cape May, with 8,529 population, offsets the vote of Hudson, whose Senator represents a constituency of 139,288. It is quite certain that should a constitutional convention be held, some plan for remedying these irregularities, either by the adoption of the system of Senatorial districts based upon population, or otherwise, would be adopted. The fact, however, that all the West Jersey counties are Republican, and the party ascendency in the Legislature depends upon the vote of that section, will probably prevent the passage of the bill for a convention at this session, when Republicans are overwhelmingly in the majority.

NEW-JERSEY BATTLE-FLAGS.

The New-Jersey battle-flags, which were borne from the State Arsenal by a procession of the Grand Army of the Republic some days since with great pomp and circumstance, have been temporarily deposited in a room prepared for them at the State-house, where they will remain until more commodious and accessible quarters can be provided for them. There are ninety-seven flags in all, exclusive of the colors carried by the First and Second Brigades. The ceremony of their presentation to the State Executive was witnessed by 200 orphan children of deceased New-Jersey soldiers, who were marshaled to the place of exhibition by Mrs. William L. Dayton, the estimable widow of our former Minister to France, and now chief manageress of the Soldiers' Children's Home.

PERSONAL.

A petition, signed by all the Republican members of the Legislature, has just been forwarded to the President, asking the appointment of Hon. Martin Ryerson, formerly of our Supreme Court, as one of the court to distribute the Geneva awards.

MERCER.

THE RECENT MURDERS.

Details of the Shooting of Miss Shockley—Funeral of the Victims of the Shoals Murder.

SALISBURY, Md., March 9.—The funeral of Miss Shockley, the victim of the murder of Friday last, took place this morning. About 1,000 people attended. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of death at the hands of George W. Hall. The evidence shows that deceased left school accompanied by four small children. About a hundred yards from the school Hall met her, and, after some conversation about a letter, he asked one of the children if Miss Shockley's brother, Elijah, a youth of sixteen years, was at school. Receiving a negative reply, he then turned to Miss Shockley and said he was going to shoot her. She replied: "Pshaw, George Hall, you can't frighten me." Hall then directed a little girl standing beside Miss Shockley to get out of the way, and deliberately raised his gun and fired. The load took effect just under the shoulder-blade and entered the heart, when the girl exclaimed, "Oh, Lord!" and fell. Isaac S. Adams, the schoolmaster, on being notified of the murder, hastened to the scene and found the girl lying in the middle of the road, in the agony of death, unable to speak, and where she died in a few moments. Two hundred dollars reward have been offered for the arrest of Hall, who is nineteen years old, yellow complexion, burly form, large gray eyes with a cast in one of them, and long straight hair. At the time of his disappearance he wore a gray-mixed fustian suit and a slouch hat. The deceased girl was the daughter of Mr. James H. Shockley, the murderer the son of Mr. Philip W. Hall, both most respectable persons, who are, with their families, plunged into the deepest grief over this terrible affair. A man answering the description of Hall threw himself under a train at King's Station, on Saturday night. Parties have started to view the body.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 9.—The Misses Christensen, Wagner's victims in the Isle of Shoals murder, were buried here to-day, from St. John's Episcopal Church. Wagner was carried to Saco last night. Mr. Yeaton, Attorney of York County, is collecting evidence here, and visits Boston to-day. He has found some strong links to add to the chain of evidence.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, March 10—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen since Saturday night over New-England and the Middle States; it has fallen in the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States; partly cloudy and clear weather has prevailed on the Middle and East Atlantic coasts; cloud and fog, followed by clear weather, in the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States; clear weather, light winds, and rising barometer are now reported from the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys; a slight barometric depression was developed on Sunday in Illinois and Indiana into a storm, centre moving eastward over Ohio and Pennsylvania to Delaware; north-east winds, with snow, have prevailed on the lower lakes; brisk winds from the north-east and north-west, from Virginia to Connecticut, have prevailed during Sunday evening.

PROBABILITIES.

For Monday, rising barometer, partly cloudy and clearing, or clear weather, will prevail very generally over the entire country west of the Appalachian range; the low barometer on the Middle Atlantic coast will move eastward, with north-east winds, in New-England; north-west winds and partly cloudy weather, with lower temperature, will prevail over New-York and the lower lakes; clear weather and light winds on the Middle and South Atlantic coast.

Warning signals are ordered, and cautionary signals continue for the rest of Sunday night at New-York and Cape May.

Midnight reports are very generally missing from Florida, Canada, the upper lakes, Mississippi Valley, and Rocky Mountain stations.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 40°; 6 A. M., 40°; 9 A. M., 48°; 12 M., 48°; 3 P. M., 47°; 6 P. M., 45°; 9 P. M., 39°; 12 P. M., 38°. Average temperature yesterday, 46°.

A Party of Opera Singers Blown Off the Coast of Cuba.

HAVANA, March 8, via KEY WEST, March 9.—The members of the Templeton Opera Troupe, including Mr. Templeton, the proprietor, and Mr. Rice, the baritone, who were blown off this coast while on an excursion, and who have been missing since Sunday last, have just been heard from. They are all safe at Cardenas.

Suicide from Despondency over the Loss of an Adopted Child.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 9.—Alois Peters, aged forty-five years, residing at No. 233 East York-street, committed suicide this morning by cutting his throat. His wife was at church at the time. When she returned she found the door locked, and upon an entrance being effected through a trap-door, opening from the adjoining building, Peters was discovered dead on a bed on the third floor. Deceased was a cabinet-maker, and did a profitable business. The fatal act is ascribed to despondency at the loss of an adopted boy, who, by legal means, was taken from him and given in charge of his mother.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Debate on Dissolution in the Spanish Assembly—Federal Republic Declared in Barcelona.

MADRID, March 9.—Debate on the bill dissolving the Assembly, convoking the Constituent Cortes, and providing for elections for members of the latter, opened in the Assembly yesterday.

The President of the Chamber left the chair and made a patriotic speech, declaring that he should not oppose the Government's determination to dissolve the Assembly and call a Constituent Cortes.

Prime Minister Figueras exhorted the Liberals to pursue a conciliatory course, and urged the Conservatives to trust in the Republic.

The Assembly voted to take the bill into consideration by 186 yeas to 19 nays.

The large and anxious crowd in front of the hall of the Assembly, on learning the result of the vote, gave repeated cheers for the Republic.

The *Imparcial* says the vote is a death-blow to the Radical Party.

It is expected that Henri Martos, Sardoal, and Oreiro, who voted against the Government, will resign.

There is a rumor that the President of the Assembly has tendered his resignation.

Funds are rising and the capital is tranquil.

Reports from the officers of the staff of the General commanding the Army of the North represent that the Carlists cannot muster over 10,000 or 12,000 men, chiefly paid partisans. Their tactics are to act in small bands, so as to divide the national troops. They have plenty of money. The peasants are growing weary of the insurrection.

MADRID, March 9—Evening.—The Federal Republic was proclaimed at Barcelona this morning.

Prime Minister Figueras, on receiving the news, immediately left for that city.

The announcement at first caused great excitement, which, however, quickly subsided, and this evening all is quiet.

TURIN, March 9.—The ex-King of Spain arrived in this city yesterday, and was welcomed with extraordinary enthusiasm by the people.

Progress in Portugal.

LISBON, March 9.—A tramway between Lisbon and Cintra will be opened to public travel in a fortnight.

Cardinal Cullen and the Irish University Bill—The Strike in South Wales.

LONDON, March 10—6 A. M.—Cardinal Cullen has issued a pastoral letter denouncing the Irish University bill.

There are strong hopes that the strike in South Wales will soon be completely ended. The men will resume work at several places this week.

Germany Refuses to Evacuate Belfort.

LONDON, March 10.—A special dispatch from Berlin, to the London *Times* of this morning, says: Germany refuses to evacuate Belfort until the payment of the war indemnity is completed by France.

The German Government appropriates 80,000,000 thalers for the construction of ships and ship-yards.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

A Manly Letter from the President to the Late Vice-President.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 9.—President Grant has authorized the publication of the following letter:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 4, 1873.

MY DEAR MR. COLFAX: Allow me to say that I sympathize with you in the recent Congressional investigations; that I have watched them closely, and I am as satisfied now, as I have ever been, of your integrity, patriotism, and freedom from the charges imputed, as if I knew of my own knowledge of your innocence. Our official relations have been so pleasant that I would like to keep up the personal relations through life.

Affectionately, yours,

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

"The Case" as Viewed by a Political Opponent.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 9.—The *Courier-Journal* of to-morrow morning will contain the following double-leaded editorial:

We have taken the trouble to review carefully the case of Mr. Colfax, as recorded in the Congressional investigation, and compare it with the elaborate defense delivered by the late Vice-President, at South Bend, last Saturday. The result of our research is that he has given a successful and satisfactory explanation of the entire matter. It will require closer analysis than that which we have made, or are capable of making, to alter our opinion that in this business Mr. Colfax has been very much abused and wronged, and we are the readier to allow this since we have never been tempted and could not be induced to sacrifice the private character of any man to partisan interest or prejudice. In doing what we believe to be an act of personal justice, we desire to be full, and explicit, and ungrudging, and therefore we shall not shallow congratulations which we have to offer a conspicuous political adversary by any of those minor disparagements which might be sanctioned by a less generous criticism.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD TAX.

Seizure of Seventeen Locomotives at Albany, by the Revenue Authorities.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 9.—J. M. Bailey, United States Collector of Internal Revenue, last evening proceeded to the round-house of the New-York Central Railroad Company, at West Albany, and seized upon seventeen locomotives and their tenders, valued at over $200,000, for non-payment of revenue tax by the company, amounting to over $460,000. It appears this tax has been due some time, and, when Collector Bailey first made a demand for it the company entered a protest and secured delay and an examination into the matter, which resulted in sustaining the Collector in the position he had taken. The seizure has not affected the operation of the road thus far, but if there is no settlement and the locomotives are held three or four days considerable trouble will be experienced. It is expected that the company will promptly pay the demand. The tax, it will be recollected, was levied upon scrip dividends.

A Chicago Exposition.

CHICAGO, March 9.—At a citizens' meeting, last night, resolutions were adopted providing for the formation of an association to be called the Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago, with a capital stock of $150,000. It is believed that the amount will be readily raised, and the success of the enterprise secured.

Shocking Accident—A Lad Shoots his Brother.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 9.—A boy named White, while handling a gun in this city to-day, accidentally discharged a heavy load of buckshot into the breast of his elder brother, killing him almost instantly. They were aged fourteen and sixteen years, and sons of Mr. Samuel White, who had just forbidden them to have a loaded gun in the house.

Supposed Attempt to Rob a Bank in Philadelphia—Capture of Two Burglars.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 9.—An attempt to rob the Corn Exchange Bank was discovered about daylight this morning by the private watchman, who noticed three suspicious characters in the doorway. Upon his approach they ran, but being pursued and fired upon, two of them were captured. The prisoners gave their names as Henry and Allen Williams. They were committed for trial in default of $5,000 bail each. They are not known to the police, and are supposed to be "cracksmen" from abroad. They had in their possession hand-cuffs, bowie-knives, revolvers, a full powder flask, mask, wig, skeleton keys, a glass blow-pipe, matches, &c. The one that escaped carried a valise, supposed to contain burglar's tools. The supposition is that they were waiting for the watchman, who, early in the morning, generally comes out to sweep off the pavement in front of the bank.

THE PRIZE RING.

O'Baldwin's Account of the Recent Fight—He Abandons the Ring Forever.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 9.—O'Baldwin, the pugilist, who is now confined in jail at Steubenville, last night forwarded the following communication to the editor of a New-York sporting paper. Yesterday a petition, signed by sixty-eight of the most prominent citizens of Steubenville, was presented to Mayor Elliott, asking for O'Baldwin's release, but the magistrate had no authority to revoke the penalty imposed. The petition was also accompanied by a certificate signed by two physicians, Drs. Gallegan and Stanton, setting forth that, owing to injuries received prior to his arrest, the physical condition of the prisoner was likely to be impaired by incarceration.

His case is to be considered by the Council of that place, which hold their meeting on Tuesday next, and if it is within their jurisdiction the unfortunate fighter will be released. There is a good deal of sympathy manifested for O'Baldwin, inasmuch as the man whom he abused provoked assault by indulging in the vilest language toward him. The following is the card, which is dated:

JAIL, AT STEUBENVILLE.

Long ere this you have learned how the Hicken and Campbell fight terminated, and the cowardly assault that the Irish assassins made to murder me, made by men with whom I never had any personal trouble, and men who, in the morning, extended to me the hand of professed friendship. The principals were in the ring within the stipulated time, but two hours were exhausted selecting a referee, though Hicken's friends named almost every man on the ground capable of filling the position, and even named George Geoghegan or Riley (Campbell's seconds), and were anxious to accept either of the said men to act as referee; but neither man would act in that capacity, their business being to carry out a programme which their after-conduct proved they had systematically prepared to save their money if their man could not win. From the first round Campbell had not the slightest chance of winning, and up to the time they made the murderous attack on me Hicken received no punishment whatever in the face, and only a few slight marks on the body, while Campbell had received much punishment on both the face and body, and was very tardy to the call of time, while Hicken went to the scratch promptly when time was called. After a little fighting both men fell, and I went forward to lift my man, and was in a stooping position, when Riley and Geoghegan rushed at me and struck me at the same moment, and a scoundrel named Murphy struck me two terrible blows with the head of a revolver, which cut my head fearfully, and stunned me to such an extent that I fell on my face in the ring, and while lying prostrate the said three scoundrels kicked me on the head and body to such an extent that they must have felt satisfied that they had accomplished their murderous design, as they afterward ran as fast as possible to the railroad depot, and took the first train to Steubenville. Every honorable man at the ring, including your reporter, will testify to the impartial part I took, and admit that my conduct as a second no fair-minded man could object to. But I had committed the unpardonable crime of appearing as second for a man who was guilty of English birth. This crime and the dread of losing the battle money was the cause of their cowardly attack on me. Since "prize fighting" no longer deserves the name and the question at issue is not who is the best man, but where he was born, and if his nativity does not suit what other means can be adopted, even to murder if necessary, to prevent his defeat.

I abandon for ever the prize ring to such men as Riley, Geoghegan and their cowardly tools.

EDWARD O'BALDWIN.

An Aeronaut in the Air—Desperate Affray Between a Man and Two Women.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—Mr. Lay made a balloon ascension from this city to-day. He reached a high altitude and was carried rapidly south-eastward. When last heard from the balloon was passing over San Jose toward Gilroy. Capt. Gage, of New-York, master of the ship S. G. Reed, died in this city to-day. The ship arrived two weeks since.

A desperate shooting affray occurred last night at Washington, near Sacramento City, between Winslow Pickett and one Woods. It is represented that Woods attempted to remove some logs from the sidewalk in front of Pickett's residence, when Miss Pickett ordered him away. He refused to go, and she threw scalding water on him. A fight ensued, and Miss Pickett and her sister finally drove him off, wounded. The young lady's brother went in pursuit of Woods, found him, and knocked him down. Woods drew his pistol, fired, and broke Pickett's right arm. Pickett had no weapon, but continued punishing Woods, who fired a second shot, striking Pickett in the breast, causing a probably mortal wound. Woods is severely injured, but is under arrest. Miss Pickett received a knife wound in the hand during her fight with Woods.

Garrison on Sumner.

To remove some erroneous impressions, Mr. Wm. Lloyd Garrison has written a card to a Boston paper, in which he says: I am represented as saying that Mr. Sumner had been censured, and that I "thought be deserved the censure." As pertaining to his action in the Senate, and to the resolutions sought to be expunged, I made no such statement. On the contrary, I explicitly said that I regretted the haste which characterized the passage of those resolutions; that, on the score of comity, I thought Mr. Sumner should have been heard in support of his motion of obliteration before any action was taken by the Legislature; and that I deemed it unfortunate that phraseology had been used admitting of an interpretation derogatory to the motives of Mr. Sumner—for I did not believe that he intended any insult to the loyal soldiers of the country, or that he was capable of intentionally insulting any man. That was tantamount to saying that, had I been a member of the Legislature at that session, I should have voted against the passage of the resolutions.

On a very different matter, however, I did say that the people of Massachusetts had passed judgment upon Mr. Sumner's course, and condemned it by an overwhelming vote; and that was in the issue presented at the last Presidential election—thus proving that, notwithstanding their high and grateful appreciation of his services in the cause of freedom and his country, they were able to keep their self-control and personal independence. For to make any man oracular in utterance, or infallible in judgment, however gifted or however deservedly honored, is a sure symptom of popular degeneracy.

Sectarian Appropriations.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, March 7.

A lively debate took place in the Assembly Thursday evening on the proposition to insert a clause in the General Appropriation bill, giving $125,000 to academies and schools of that class. An amendment was offered providing that no part of the appropriation shall be paid to any school that is in any sense sectarian or in any way under the control of any religious denomination. Various views were elicited in regard to the propriety of the State's aiding schools of a sectarian character, but the amendment was finally adopted.

The principal arguments in favor of making an unqualified appropriation were that the last Legislature had done so, and that all schools are more or less sectarian, according to the belief of the teachers employed in them. That the last Legislature appropriated a round sum of money, the larger part of which found its way into sectarian schools, is simply no argument at all. Two wrongs never make a right. As regards the statement that the pupils of our public schools are influenced according to the peculiar religious opinions entertained by their teachers, we doubt whether there is a particle of truth in it. Public school teachers are engaged to instruct the children in certain specified studies, and the length of time to be devoted to each study is prescribed by the school authorities. The time of the teachers is so fully taken up with the duties they are employed to perform, that they have little opportunity to meddle with religious questions. But this matter could easily be controlled, and any teacher who should be found imparting sectarian notions to the children under his charge ought to be dismissed.

The House did well in adopting the non-sectarian amendment, but it is probable that it would have done better if it had tabled the resolution to insert the $125,000 clause. This is only another indication of the necessity for the adoption of a Constitutional restriction that will make sectarian appropriations illegal. Such an amendment has been recommended by the Constitutional Commission, and we believe and hope it will be adopted.

NEW-YORK'S INDIANS.

Their Supplies in the Annual Appropriation Bill—The Mohicans and Iroquois—The Last of the Red Men.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 8, 1873.

The Empire State has not yet entirely improved the red man off the surface of it. He still remains, in some parts, and the three reservations on which the small remnant of the Iroquois nation still lingers call for the paternal care of our legislators; and in the annual Appropriation bill, now pending in the Assembly, the State Indians figure for their usual supplies. Beyond this the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs has now three bills before it, two regulating the cutting of timber on the Onondaga and Cattaraugus reservations; the other to allow Onondaga Indians living on the reservations of the Seneca Nation "to vote and hold office" on equal terms with the members of that nation. Certainly this last bill must mark the most advanced stage of civilization to which we have educated the savage. Our Indian no longer tomahawks and scalps his enemy; he circumvents him in the caucus, and defeats him at the polls. Possibly the annals of this latter system of warfare might be of much interest to those who believe greatly in the popular motto that there are no vestiges behind; but in this letter I shall take leave to imitate the crab a little, and with the help of the Albany County Clerk's office, and other aids to research, progress backward along the trail of our Albany Indians for a century or two.

THE MOHICANS.

The Indians who occupied the land on which Albany now stands, and the country adjacent thereto, were, as is generally known, that tribe which Cooper has celebrated in one of his best novels—viz., *The Mohicans*, or, as Ruttenber spells it, Mahicans. Our first view of them is gained in the log-book of Hudson, who anchored the Half Moon off Albany on the 18th of September, 1609. While lying in the river, he was visited by the Mohicans in great numbers. To see "whether they had any treachery in them," he took them down in the cabin, and on the principle in vino veritas, made them all half drunk, and the old chief entirely so. The others were so entirely unaccustomed to the usages of civilization as to view the antics which the old sachem cut with considerable trepidation and wonder; but the next morning they returned, and finding him in his sober senses again, he having "slept all night quietly," they were much relieved and presented Hudson with tobacco and beads, and cooked venison, and "did reverence to him." Then the old man went away and returned again, bringing "another old man with him," and the wives and daughters of both, the latter, says Hudson, behaving very modestly. The party dined together in the cabin of the Half Moon, and, with the help of more wine, were very merry. But it appears they all managed to keep sober, for the natives, male and female, went away early; and Hudson, weighing anchor, set sail for the sea. This is our earliest account of the Mohicans, and it presents them in a more agreeable light than the lower river tribes, who tried to steal from the ship, and killed one of the crew.

ALBANY AS A DUTCH-TRADING POST.

About two years after Hudson's departure, when the Dutch came up from New-Amsterdam, (having to fight their way through these lower river tribes,) they established a trading post at Albany, and erected a fort, the usual sign of advancing civilization, near what is now South Broad-street. The fort was named after the Prince of Orange; the new settlement around it was called Beaverwyck. The Dutch traders immediately opened business with their Mohican neighbors from this point, just as is now done from our frontier forts in Arizona or the North-western Territories, with the Indians in their neighborhood. The latest of these structures is but the repetition of the thousands of its predecessors, which, during the past two centuries, have advanced from the Atlantic shores westward. But in the history of the Albany trading post there is one circumstance which is almost singular in the annals of our frontier forts. Though every other settlement of the white men in this country has had to sustain a siege, Albany has never had that experience. New-York, we know, was closely invested on several occasions by the Indians; Kingston, a contemporaneous settlement, has been scourged with fire and sword; but though its exposed situation caused it to be frequently threatened, when its alarmed inhabitants were called to man its walls of palisades and its blockhouse gates, the town itself never actually sustained the brunt of war. When the formidable force of French and Indians descended against it from Canada in 1690, the blow fell on the unfortunate town of Schenectady. Had the Mohicans been less faithful to their treaties, Albany would not have been so fortunate.

THE MAHICANS AND IROQUOIS.

Ruttenber tells us that when the Dutch came here they found the Mohicans one of the most powerful of the Hudson River tribes. The several tribes of which the nation was composed held the lands around the head-waters of the Connecticut, the Housatonic, and the Hudson; the place of the grand council fire of the nation they called by the unpronounceable name of Pempotowwuthut-Muhhecanneuw, or the fire-place of the Muhheakunnuk nation. We call it Schodac. Unlike our Western Indians, these people dwelt in palisaded and intrenched villages, or castles. With them the Dutch made a treaty of peace and friendship, and exchanged for their beaver skins rum and muskets, but principally rum. The muskets, however, gave so great an advantage to the Mohicans in their chronic contests with other tribes that the latter desired to share in the advantages of the new trade, and accordingly, in 1623, a grand council was held in this city, at which the sachems of the Mohawks, the Oneidas, the Onondagas, the Cayugas, the Senecas, and even "the far-off Ottawas," attended in full feather. At the fort the tribes met on neutral ground. The shrewd traders made treaties of friendship with them all, and sold them the goods before mentioned. So profitable was the trade that the competition of the traders became quite hot. They sent out to meet the Indians a class of men called "runners," [is this the origin of our modern commercial agents?] who bought the peltries of the Indians on commission; and when it was safe, robbed and maltreated them shamefully. The latter endured this for some time, till, at last, the sachems, who objected to seeing their people "kicked till they did not know where their eyes were," came to Fort Orange, and remonstrated. They told the authorities that, out of regard to the treaties and the trade, they did not desire to take up the hatchet, but this thing had gone on long enough, and must be stopped, or the Dutch had better look out for themselves. Old Gov. Stuyvesant had to come up from New-Amsterdam and look after the matter himself, for the Beaverwick traders seem, individually, to have had as much regard for the Indians as our frontiersmen have now. To cheat them on all convenient occasions was a cardinal principle of the trade, even at this early period.

THE ENGLISH IN ALBANY.

When the English, in 1664, after subduing New-Amsterdam and Gov. Stuyvesant, came up to Fort Orange, they changed its name, and Col. George Cartwright, acting for Deputy Gov. Nicholls, assembled the chiefs of the Mohawks and Senecas, who represented the Five Nations, and made a treaty of peace and friendship with them, similar to that they had made with the

Dutch. This treaty is dated at Fort Albany, 24th September, 1664. The Indian names signed to it are fearful specimens of Iroquois nomenclature; Conkeeherat and Soachoenighta are two of them. With the Mohicans the English were already in treaty, the latter having concluded friendly relations with them in the settlements in Massachusetts. The council fire at which the chiefs of the Five Nations and of the Mohicans were to assemble was then solemnly established at Albany, where it remained till Sir William Johnson removed it to Mount Johnson, on the Mohawk. I am not aware if the original MS. of the Iroquois treaty is still in existence, but that which Nicholls concluded with the Esopus Indians in the same year is now in the County Clerk's office at Kingston, with the wampum belt which it was customary to give on such occasions. I made a special journey to see both. The belt is still in an excellent state of preservation, but is nailed up to a bookcase with as little regard for its historic associations as if it were an old rope. The MS. I did not see, as the Clerk did not know where it was, but surmised it might be down in the cellar.

The Indian trade continued to be the chief support of Albany for a long period. Mrs. Grant—I mean the old Scotch lady who wrote the *Memoirs of an American Lady*—gives us, in her pleasant picture of the society of this place, a graphic account of the way the young men of Albany carried on the trade in the last century. It would appear that one or two good ventures in the business were considered necessary before the youthful Albanian could "settle in life." When a young man fell in love, says the good lady, he immediately commenced to smoke. The intimate relation of love to smoke is obvious enough; but in this case the smoking was intended for practical use in the wilderness, where the black-flies abounded, as they do in the Adirondacks now. Having mastered the art of smoking, the young lover loaded a canoe with goods, of which rum constituted the larger part, took his negro servant, and started for the wilds. After passing Cohoes he was in the wilderness. Arrived among the Indians, after weeks of labor, he had to use much ingenuity and adroitness, says Mrs. Grant, in his dealings with them. In view of contemporaneous testimony from other sources, we may surmise that this consisted in making the Indians drunk, and successfully escaping with the poltries before they grew sober. The trade thus carried on was a dangerous but very profitable one, and large fortunes were acquired by it; but, notwithstanding the many abuses to which they were subject, the Indians, especially the Mohicans, faithfully observed their treaties with the English through all the wars with the Canadas.

It seems to have been usual for all the friendly tribes in this section of country annually to assemble in this city, and "brighten the chain" of friendship, till matters concerning the general welfare of the nations were concluded here. In the French war, which broke out in 1687, general councils were held here, at which the various tribes attended. When Frontenac invaded the province, in 1696, and the massacre at Schenectady occurred, the Mohicans were hastily assembled at Albany to organize for the pursuit of the retreating French army; and at the peace which followed the war, another council was held, to "brighten the chain." This chain-brightening would probably be called by another name, in these days, as it seems to have invariably required a generous allowance of rum to bring the links to the proper degree of lustre. The conferences were held in the old Court-house, which then stood, I believe, near the corner of Broadway and Hudson-avenue. Gov. Bellamont gives his experience of the one held in 1700. "My conference," he writes, "lasted seven days, and was the greatest fatigue I ever endured in my whole life. I was shut up in a close chamber with fifty sachems, who, beside the stink of bear's grease, with which they plentifully daubed themselves, were continually either smoking or drinking." In other respects his conference was more satisfactory. It was held on the occasion of a general peace between all the tribes from Hudson's River to the St. Lawrence. Senecas and Hurons, Onondagas and Ottawas, Mohawks and Abenaquis, smoked the pipe of peace together. The kindly relations which the Mohicans ever maintained with the whites was expressed at the conference by Sachem Scquans: "We are glad to see you and your lady," said he to the Governor. "It is now about two years ago since we first saw you. The sun of peace shined then, and so it does still. In the times of old there were not any Christians on this river, and the first Christians that came settled on Rensselaer's land, whom we loved as soon as we saw them, and with whom we made a strict alliance and a covenant chain, which has been kept inviolable ever since. We are resolved to live and die here in this Government, and do pray that our father will support and protect us." To this the Governor made a friendly response, and advised the Mohicans, now that they were in friendly alliance with the Five Nations, to invite the Eastern Indians to join them.

A DIPLOMATIC VISIT TO ENGLAND.

In the war which broke out between France and England in 1702, known in colonial annals as Queen Anne's war, the province of New-York took no part till nearly at the close of it in 1712. When it opened the Mohicans, as first mentioned, were at peace with the Five Nations, and these with the French Abenaquis, and each nation refused to take up the hatchet against the other. But in 1710, the English authorities made a last effort to engage the Indians of this section in an attack on Canada. Col. Peter Schuyler, (his mansion is still standing,) who was a warm friend of theirs, sailed for England with the representative chiefs of the Mohawks and Mohicans. The visit had the same object as that for which our Plain Indians are occasionally brought to Washington. It was desired to display before them the power and grandeur of the whites. This event is referred to at length by Mrs. Grant, but the old lady appears to be ignorant of its intent, for she speaks of it as an act of pure benevolence growing out of Col. Schuyler's desire to promote the welfare of his friends by showing them the ways of Christian civilization. History, however, is against her. The visit was conceived by ex-Gov. Nicholson, who accompanied the delegation to England; and the object he had in view was successfully accomplished by it. Dazzled by the grandeur of London, and its court, and completely won over by the flattering attentions they received, the chiefs on their return in August, of the following year, met Gov. Hunter at Albany with their warriors.

The conference opened on the 24th. Each delegation was separately received. The several tribes of the Mohicans brought together 124 fighting men; the Mohawks 140; the remaining tribes of the Five Nations about 500. As the latter passed in review, the fort fired a grand salute of five guns. The fort, it may be mentioned, stood a little south of the present Capitol, on State-street, and was demolished soon after the Revolution. After the conference, which took place in the open air, each nation "seated on the ground by themselves," Albany gave itself up to a grand jollification. Oxen were roasted whole, barrels of beer were set flowing, guns were fired, and "private presents" were quietly distributed to the principal chiefs. Then the expedition started for the reduction of Quebec. The fate of it is well known. It was intended to co-operate with the fleet which had already sailed from New-York for the St. Lawrence. Several severe storms disabled and dispersed the ships, and the land forces of Indians and regulars returned without doing anything, or being molested by the French.

THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS.

From this time down the Mohicans seem to have steadily succumbed to the influences of their proximity to the white man, and his copious supplies of rum. They went down under the influence of the latter more speedily than their brethren the Iroquois, who lived farther off. Year after year they turned up at the chain-brightenings smaller in number and more demoralized than before; till, in 1722, Gov. Burnet had to tell them that, if they did not stop drinking so much rum, their whole nation would inevitably come to grief. Sachem Ampamit returned a sorrowful reply. He knew that rum did his people great harm, but they would never stop drinking it while it was to be had, and he therefore asked his Great Father to shut up all the places where the Indians bought it. The Governor returned no direct reply to this request for prohibitive law, and dismissed the Sachem with the usual presents.

In the war of the Revolution the Mohicans joined the colonists. The Provincial Congress at Massachusetts, in 1774, sent a message to them, apprising the nation of the threatening state of affairs, and desiring to cultivate friendly relations with them and with the Iroquois. A grand council was held at the Albany Court-house. The desire of the colonists was that the Indians should remain neutral in the quarrel; and this the Iroquois covenanted to do. But afterward four tribes of the latter, under their chief, Joseph Brant, took arms for the English; while the Mohicans and Senecas did the same for the colonists. The former had promised at the council to live and die with the colonists, and had sworn eternal enmity to the red-coats, while they should be at variance with them. At the same time they asked that if the colonists should be conquerors, they would give them the rights they claimed. The claims referred to a large portion of land in the Counties of Albany and Rensselaer, which the Mohicans claimed had only been leased by them to the whites for a term of years, but they had lost the papers. The matter has been before the Legislature on several occasions, but is still unadjusted. In the battle of Bunker Hill the Mohicans were ranged on the side of the colonists, and at White Plains they made a brave stand. At Barren Hill, under Lafayette, they had an encounter with a company of British troops, which was somewhat peculiar. Stationed in a wood at some distance from the main army they met the advance of the enemy with a discharge of musketry, and uttered their hideous war-cry, whereupon both parties ran off equally frightened at the unexpected and terrific appearance of their antagonists. They fought a most desperate and gallant fight with the British at Cortland's Ridge, in the present town of Yonkers, for which the tribe was thanked by Washington, and commended by him to the generous attention of Congress.

At the close of the war the small remnant of the once powerful Mohicans returned to the reservations which had been set apart for them and the other friendly Indians by the Legislature of this State. For some time they resided with the Oneidas, in Oneida County, but finally they purchased of two Wisconsin tribes a reservation in that State, and the last of the Mohicans, brave in war and faithful in peace, but powerless against the white man's whisky, took their departure for Wisconsin in 1821.

ENGLAND'S HORSES.

The Alleged Scarcity and Deterioration of Stock in the Old Country.

The alleged scarcity and deterioration of English horses was the subject of debate in the House of Lords. It was introduced by the Earl of Rosebery, who moved an address to the Crown praying for a royal commission of inquiry on the subject. The noble Earl, having informed the House that he had been overwhelmed with communications on the subject since he gave notice of his motion, spoke of Admiral Rous' letter published some time since, remarking that the Admiral's opinion would naturally carry great weight, not only on account of his great ability, and on account of his eminence in the navy and on the turf, but also because he gave up to the horse "what was meant for mankind." At the same time he did not accept all the statements in the letter, and still less did he agree with the Admiral's proposed remedy. What was it he had said? "The practical remedy—put the same tax on race-horses as on other horses of luxury, and then pray leave us alone." The only remedy the powerful mind of the gallant admiral could devise after his sixty years' experience of race-horses, and his fifteen years' absolute control of Newmarket, was that the duty on race-horses should be reduced from £3 17s. to 12s. 6d. When alluding to thoroughbred horses and racing, he knew he was treading on very delicate ground. It was the fashion of the present day to denounce racing as selfish and demoralizing, and as gambling. He did not think racing was open to all the denunciations leveled at it; but at the same time he must express his regret that at some of the great meetings very short races were encouraged, and that no matches were either made or run. Again, he thought that the practice of allowing persons to run horses in assumed names was an injurious one for minors and caused ruin to estates. But in defense of the turf he might quote what was said of it by one who was not mixed up with it in any way: "It is noble, manly, distinguished, and in its history a decidedly national amusement." That was the testimony of the present Prime Minister. Lord Rosebery went on to say the gambling by the owners of horses was decreasing. In many cases those gentlemen had no more on their horses than they would have on a rubber of whist. And (to revive an old French saying,) to seek to abolish gambling by putting down races, would be like attempting to abolish rain by doing away with gutters. But because a man wanted to find a remedy for the present scarcity of good horses, he ought not to be regarded as one who wished to do away with race-horses. Coming now to statistics, Lord Rosebery proceeded to contend that there is a great scarcity of horses. Lord Ossington had written, "The scarcity of horses in England is becoming a matter of general anxiety, not only to individuals who require the use of horses, but to the Government, who have to make provision for the service of the cavalry and artillery." Lord Portsmouth, writing to him, said, "I have been a master of hounds for twenty-three years, and I can testify strongly to the extraordinary scarcity of horses." Mr. Chaplin, in a letter too long to quote, deplored the same evils. The scarcity, which he considered he had demonstrated, was—the noble earl went on to argue—a source of danger, and he cited the wars of 1866 and 1870 in proof. What should we do if we were called upon to fight suddenly? Speaking roughly, we had 6,000 cavalry horses and 6,000 artillery horses. In case of war we should want 2,500 cavalry horses, and 4,000 artillery horses, and not fewer than 25,000 light, and 75,000 heavy transport horses. A man who had more to do with supplying horses to Her Majesty's troops than probably any other person in Great Britain had told him that he could not provide 3,000 horses at even double the present price in three months. A poet had been defined as something which was born and not made. Well, a charger was something that was born a horse, but had been made a charger, and to make a charger took about five months. If he were not misinformed—and he made the statement on high authority—there would be no possibility, owing to the scarcity of horses, of holding the Autumn manœuvres this year—a fact which foreshadowed the lamentable condition the country would be in in time of war. Earl Granville declined, on the part of the Government, to assent to the commission, and took an entirely opposite view from that of Lord Rosebery as to the degeneracy of English horses. On the contrary, he thought that immense improvement has resulted from the additional encouragement which has been given to the breeding of horses. He did not agree either with what Lord Rosebery said as to thoroughbred horses, for it was quite extraordinary to what uses two or three year old thoroughbred horses can be turned. Five years ago (he said) I was stopping in a country house in France, to which was attached a farm of 2,000 acres, and the whole work of that farm, not only on the farm itself, but all the road work and going to market, was entirely and exclusively done by thoroughbred horses of from two and a half to five years old; and I think this system prevails much more in Ireland than here in England. The owner of the farm to which I have referred has now fewer than 600 horses, and he is, moreover, the only foreigner who ever won the Derby. Then, as to the alleged scarcity of horses, if you brought it to the test, it turned out to be all nonsense. He had been a buyer of horses nearly all his life, and the dealers had always been telling the same story. The notion that we should not be able to obtain a sufficiency of horses in case of war, Lord Granville characterized as a delusion. Even, however, if Lord Rosebery had made out his case he did not see what a Royal Commission could do. The right thing to do would be to send the subject to a select committee. The Duke of Richmond concurred with Lord Granville. He thought a committee might bring together some information that might be valuable and lead to useful legislation, but a Royal Commission would not do either. The motion was then withdrawn.

Let Them be Mustered Out.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean, March 7.

The wide-spread dissatisfaction with the action of Congress in increasing the salaries of members, and especially in adopting the disgraceful retroactive clause, is just now being expressed in a manner that will not prove particularly agreeable to those guilty of this fraud. From every direction come the notes of condemnation, thick and fast, and in some places indignation meetings have been held and resolutions passed calling upon the offending members to resign. We hope these gentlemen will be remanded to private life just as fast as possible. It is an excellent time to teach the servants of the people, whether of high or low degree, that they cannot defy the wishes of their constituents with impunity. Let them be mustered out.

AMBIGUOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

Book Canvassing—How Canvassers are Swindled—Trials of Industrious Women.

While every intelligent person fully recognizes the usefulness of advertising, it is also equally apparent to an ordinary observer that this legitimate means of traffic is about as grossly abused as it can well be, by that class of vultures who constantly prey upon the credulity of their fellow beings.

As a general rule ladies are selected as the victims of the advertiser's wiles, and made the unwitting medium of the deception and fraud through which an idle, designing set of men are enabled to fill their own pockets with illgotten gain, and this in so equivocal a manner as to go unwhipt of justice, while their unsuspecting agents forfeit not only the respect of friends and the esteem of honorable men, but often suffer the loss of time, money and self-respect.

The class of advertisements that usually accomplish these results are of the following stamp, and are found under the head "wanted:"

"A lady, older than twenty, of moderate education, in a religious publishing-house; salary small but permanent; Sunday-school or missionary experience preferred."

"Ladies who are good readers will hear of a lucrative business engagement."

"Ladies seeking light and lucrative employment; those of a clerical connection preferred."

"In our preparatory department, a lady of education, courteous, well and respectably connected, for a responsible position vacated by illness."

"An educated lady wanted to fill a rather responsible position in our establishment, and who is capable of waiting on lady customers; to the right person $15 weekly."

"A lady of good address may apply at our juvenile department before 10 A. M.; a good conversationalist preferred."

"A few more ladies who are good readers will be paid from $10 to $15 weekly for a few hours' employment each day."

"A lady thoroughly posted in the Catholic religion to act as instructor, perhaps, to others."

But as the purpose of this article is to expose the impositition practiced by these advertisers, it is unnecessary to continue the quotation of their snares.

The first specimen given would naturally attract the attention of respectable women, who would scorn to deceive or defraud their fellows in the merest trifle; so the advertiser represents that he is not at all desirous of increasing his own means, but having more than he is able to use, he intends to benefit his poorer illiterate neighbors. But of course it would never do for him to go among them dressed as he is in that elegantly plain-looking business suit and tell them his intentions. Oh, no, it would never do, but you see he knows how many deserving ladies there are just like his attentive applicant, and he desires to benefit both parties at one and the same time; so if Miss or Mrs. will be so good as to tell him what part of the City she is most familiar with, or what portion of it she would like to traverse, he will see if he has an agent there.

At the word agent the lady of refinement starts a little, which start her lynx-eyed interviewer has duly noted, and he hastens to reassure the lady that his employes are not ordinary "book agents," but as it is difficult to find a more suitable appellation he has adopted this term, and, smiling suavely, he proceeds to business—tells the lady that he is so eager for the success of his enterprise that he will dispense with the usual formula in her case, such as examination of references, &c., and if she will only engage in the good work at once, he will be most happy to secure her services.

His plan is to introduce the *Juvenile Pictorial Illustrated History of the Bible* among that neglected class of people who are too poor to buy a complete volume of the "Word," gotten up in the style that suits their tastes; but at the same time too proud to accept a copy from any of the agents of the various Bible societies. Now, this ingenious advertiser has "conceived the idea of issuing a comprehensive edition of the Bible in an attractive form," and he proposes to supply this great need of this particular class of readers by monthly or semi-monthly publications of his attractive work. They need not pay the "agent" anything; all they have to do is to "sign" the full name on a blank list furnished by the solicitor, adding the number of the house and street, of course. The "publisher" could not think of burdening a delicate woman with the delivery of these installments of knowledge, and so he has a man to whom he gives a duplicate list of the names procured by the lady; the man will call and deliver the books, collecting 25 or 30 cents for each number, as the case may be, and when he has thus authenticated the truth of the lady's list by delivering the first numbers to all her subscribers, this enterprising "publisher" will pay her a stipulated amount—say 50 or 75 cents for each number, or name rather. Of course, if the applicant is out of a "position" and greatly in need of money, she will "accept the situation," follow her instructions, go to some part of the City where she is unknown, canvass from house to house, return more or less successful at the end, or perhaps the middle of the week, leave her list of names, and then be told that she is the most successful agent the publisher has ever employed, but it is a rule he is in the habit of enforcing, "never to pay out any money until the man returns his delivery list," for he (the publisher) has "been deceived so often"—not doubting the lady's statements at all—that he finds it absolutely necessary to exercise due caution against any possibility of his philanthropic scheme coming to nought; but her almost unparalleled success compels him to encourage her to persevere for a few days longer, and her ultimate reward will more than compensate her for this slight delay. She, poor creature, keeps on at the distasteful task until the "delivery man" has also made his rounds, when her employer says that "the man reports many—fully two-thirds—of your subscribers as not just ready to take their parts just yet." But then he considers how dear to his heart this pet project is, and how hard this lady has worked, and, particularly as he has no intention of making anything himself in a pecuniary sense, he will "advance" the money for all her orders on condition that she continues canvassing—or, rather, introducing this invaluable source of light and knowledge to the class for whom it is designed.

The result is that the poor victim, caught by this specious representation, goes on soliciting orders in perfect faith that she is doing incalculable good to others, and at the same time keeping hunger from her own door. This same scene is enacted twice, thrice, or oftener, until encouraged by her apparent success the lady makes her visits shorter, her address more earnest, her calls double their former number, two or three times over; and her increased list attests the assiduity of her labor, as with lighter heart than she has carried for many a day she enters the "publisher's" office and shows her list triumphantly. He scans it and congratulates her, and then suddenly looking at his watch, declares that he has just time to catch the train for Philadelphia, tucks the list in the drawer of his desk, and tells his victim to "go on" as she has been doing for the last month, and he will be back in a day or two. What can be done but to "go on!" and after the lapse of another week the tired, worn out, but still successful solicitor returns with a longer list than she has ever handed in before, only to meet with disappointment most depressing. Seated in his revolving office chair, this swindler coolly informs his victim that the "delivery man" has returned all her last orders as "N. F."—not found—and adds, "To tell the honest truth, I (the publisher) do not believe that one of those orders were genuine," and then he maliciously twirls the last list in his hands, declaring that he is firmly convinced it is of the same character; at all events, he will give it to the "delivery man" for the sole purpose of testing it.

Surprise, indignation, entreaty on the part of the victim are all thrown away; he is "up to that sort of thing;" he avows, and he has a "great mind," only for the notoriety that it would entail on his philanthropic purposes, to have his applicant arrested. This fills her cup with bitterness, and, in horror, she retreats from his presence, never suspecting how he has filled his capacious pockets on the proceeds of her hard toil. But could she penetrate the mysteries of that office, after the doors are closed to outsiders, she would see this self-styled "publisher" calculating to the utmost nicety how much his pecuniary gain has been augmented at her expense, for the result of the calculation is $500 "clear gain" to him, at a cost of fifteen dollars for the services of his unsuspecting agent, three per cent. to the deliverer, and a profit of 100 per cent. looms conspicuously in the future, when some other dupe shall have secured all these different numbers, to be bound by the same enterprising "publisher."

The applicants where "good readers will hear of lucrative engagements," are received by a female bonneted and shawled, and affecting the semblance of unlimited business of the most pressing engagements, which she will suspend, however, for a few moments to attend to the score of intelligent ladies who have thronged her reception-room in answer to her appeal. Running her eye over the assembly, she singles out such as she considers most easily impressible, and with an air of considerate importance, begs the select party to favor her with an interview in her office, from whence they are soon bowed to the door of exit, and a general regret expressed to the remaining visitors that it is impossible for her to attend to each caller individually, but, as she presumes, they all came in response to her advertisement, she will be at leisure at 3 in the afternoon, or, better still, at 9 to-morrow morning, and to all inquiries as to the nature of the occupation that is promised to yield so lucratively, she returns evasive answers. Fortunately, one of the "select," who has "been humbugged" before, lingers on the stairs, and, as the disappointed applicants descend, she informs them that the woman only wants "book agents." It is almost useless to add that "those of a clerical connection preferred." The "preparatory department," the "rather responsible position," "our juvenile department," and the lady "thoroughly posted in the Catholic religion," are one and all of the same character as the foregoing; but the dodges resorted to by the ingenious composers of the first, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and the last specimen of advertisements given above, are as varied as the tricks of all rogues who display more ingenuity in their dishonest schemes than any man of unusual capacity generally employs in a legitimate business. At one time this artful dodger is a gentleman with dark, curly hair, sparkling eyes, and a decidedly foreign accent. It is indeed difficult to distinguish all that he so blandly and yet so painfully articulates, and perceiving that he is not well understood, he takes a slip of paper from his desk and informs his fair visitor that "this is the form of contract" that his employes are expected to sign. The paper contains a great deal about Mr. —— of the "first part" and So-and-so of the "second part," but the entire "contract" is for the especial benefit of the gentlemanly scamp, who is no more French or German than Pat's grandmother, who can trace her progenitors back for ten generations, and find all of them, as well as herself, born in the County of Tipperary, ould Ireland. This pretense of a contract and assumption of a "broken dialect" are all for the purpose of his ultimate escape, in case there should any misunderstanding occur, for it is so easy to exclaim, "I don't know what you mean; I don't know de English so good as you do."

It sometimes happens that the advertiser requires a deposit on the specimen copy that he kindly allows his new agent to solicit orders with, and, if she is not successful, she will return the specimen, but generally, if not invariably, fail to get her deposit back—the man is either out just at that time, or else the specimen is not in good order, or she has failed to return it in time.

One of these publishers, who does business at — Warren-street, recently received a lesson that would be equally beneficial to others of his ilk.

A young lady called in answer to the ambiguous notice, and on learning that what she had supposed would be a teacher's position was in reality only a dodge to secure book-agents, she thought she would try her skill at the task of canvassing. Like many others, she found none willing to subscribe, and in due time returned with the specimen numbers, on which she had previously left a deposit. After climbing to the top floor of the immense building, she was told by the boy in waiting that Mr. —— was out, Boy couldn't tell when he'd be in; better leave the books. Lady left the books, called again and again, but with the same result. At last she confided the adventure to a gentleman who held a position that would warrant his acting in the matter; but he being of the most peaceable disposition, and fearing an unpleasant termination to the affair, solicited the company of another friend who usually "wore a good stout cane," and, together, they visited Mr. ——'s sanctum. On reaching the building where this man was known to have an office, they were told by the boy that he was not at home. One of the gentlemen demanded a description of Mr. ——, and telling the boy that he wished to see the gentleman particularly, proceeded down stairs, leaving his companion to guard the boy. As they anticipated, the boy manifested a strong desire to lean over the railing and peer down the stairway, but his sentinel kept him in order, and the reconnoitring party, proceeding on his mission, soon espied the object of his search, whom he immediately recognized from the boy's description. Accosting the seedy-looking fellow, the gentleman requested him to go up-stairs, as a friend was waiting. There being no alternative, Mr. —— advanced up the long steep flights of stairs, throwing his head back and endeavoring, but in vain, to catch a glimpse of his faithful boy. When the landing was finally reached, Mr. —— was requested to step into his office, as the business was of a very private nature. The invitation for a private conference had to be repeated several times before it was finally complied with, and when the parties had entered the office, Mr. —— evinced little inclination to seat his visitors, who had very courteously allowed their host to precede them while they wisely remained between him and the door. When the culprit was thus safely cornered, one of the gentlemen demanded to know if Miss —— had not called there in response to the advertisement of a few weeks previous. Mr. —— could not remember; he was given time to reflect, but still his memory proved treacherous, until the sturdy cane became ominously visible, when he believed a lady of that name "had called;" but to the interrogations concerning the deposit his memory was again at fault until the cane again interposed to add emphasis to the inquiry. Still pursuing the investigation, the gentlemen compelled the fellow to admit that the books had been returned to him, but that he still retained the deposit, in fact had not the change at the time the lady called. The gentlemen informed him that they would accept the deposit instead of his waiting for the young lady to call again; but he really hadn't the change about him even then; the gentlemen insisted that they had called for the purpose of getting either the amount of the deposit left by the lady or depositing the cane where he would receive the personal benefit of it, and as their time was limited, he would have to come to terms at once. Seeing no means of escape the fellow entered the railing that surrounded his desk, opened the drawer, slyly inserted his hand in a secret pocket of his clothing, drew forth a large roll of bills, dropped it in the drawer, and then taking up the money, extracted the amount and gave it to the gentlemen. In relating the adventure to the writer, one of the gentlemen observed that he had no doubt but the fellow carried all the money about his person, kept the boy to warn him of the approach of parties whom he had a strong desire to avoid, and undoubtedly kept himself prepared for instant flight; but for once he met his fate, although his other victims have to regret that chastisement was only threatened him, for a good sound drubbing with a well-seasoned blackthorn might have prevented his immediately resuming his former ambiguous advertisements.

RAILROAD EXTORTIONS.

Important Lawsuit Between Illinois Farmers and the Railroads.

From the Galena (Ill.) Gazette, March 5.

It will be remembered that about two weeks ago a number of farmers, on their way to a mass-meeting to be held in Bloomington, took the Southern bound train at Lexington, and when the conductor came around for the fare the farmers, one and all, refused to pay the regular fare demanded. The train was stopped and the passengers invited to leave. This they refused to do, and the conductor telegraphed for instructions. His orders were to side-track until reinforcements came from Bloomington. This he did, and after two hours' detention, a number of railroad employes reached the scene of action, whereupon the farmers, finding themselves outnumbered, paid the fare demanded, and were permitted to ride to Bloomington. The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company has now brought suit against these parties in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois, at Springfield, one suit being against Jonathan Creary and Jackson Powell, in which $20,000 damages are claimed, and another case against George Myers, J. Preston Curry, W. O. Catlett, J. W. Abbot, John Hickey, Noah Franklin, M. F. Gray, F. W. Vandalia, Wm. Armstrong, R. Hamton, and E. M. White, placing damages at $10,000.

The company claim that they have been damaged to the amount mentioned by action of these gentlemen, and have instituted the suits for recovery. The railroad will employ the best legal talent they can, and the people will also, doubtless, be well defended, and this legal tilt bids fair to be one of great interest, as the cases will be carried to the highest courts in our country, let the decision in the United States Circuit Court be as it may.

We regret that the matter is coming up in this shape, as there is more than an even chance that the farmers will be beaten. The Supreme Court has already decided a portion of the present Railroad law unconstitutional, and it is thought by many that this will invalidate the whole law. It is bad enough for the farmers to be outrageously fleeced by the railroads in the matter of high rates of freight, without being beaten in a lawsuit, with heavy expenses attached. The present Legislature will pass a law that will stand the test of the Supreme Court, and under this law the farmers will be enabled to demand their rights, and will be successful in enforcing them before the courts. When this law shall have been enacted, let the Patrons of Husbandry and all organizations of farmers act in unison, and they will not fail to win. By commencing suits under the present law, we fear they may expend money without any favorable results.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 8.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

200 Canton	102¼	50 N. Y. C. & Hud.	104⅜
200 Western Union	86⅜	100 do.....b3.	105
100 do.....s3.	86⅜	800 do.	104⅜
300 do.	86¼	200 do.	104¾
1200 do.	86⅜	200 do.	104⅞
800 do.	86½	300 do.....b3.	105
800 do.	86⅜	100 do.	105
1300 do.	86¼	200 Harlem	135
500 Pacific Mail	56⅜	700 Erie Railway	65
500 do.	56⅜	100 do.	64⅞
900 do.	56¼	100 do.	65
200 do.....b3.	56⅛	100 Panama	123⅛
100 do.....s3.	56¼	400 Lake Shore	94⅛
500 do.	56⅜	20 do.	94⅜
1100 do.	56⅛	200 do.	94⅛
200 do.....b3.	56⅜	40 do.	94¼
3000 do.	57	100 do.	94⅜
300 do.	56⅞	100 do.	94¼
100 do.	56⅞	200 Union Pacific	35¼
400 do.	56⅛	100 Rock Island	115
100 do.	56⅜	100 do.	114⅞
400 do.	56⅛	100 do.	114¾
100 do.	56⅜	200 do.	114⅝
200 do.	56¾	400 do.	114⅝
100 do.....b3.	56¾	300 do.	114¾
200 do.	56⅞	162 C., C., C. & I.	89
400 Maryland Coal	23¾	200 C., C. & I. C.....b30.	40⅛
200 Ohio & Miss.	46¼	200 do.	40

MONDAY, March 10—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, March 8, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$993,600
Increase in Specie	779,100
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	1,251,000
Decrease in Deposits	2,567,400
Increase in Circulation	199,900

	March 9, '72.	March 1, '73.	March 8, '73.
National Capital	$71,785,000	$71,285,000	$71,285,000
Local Capital	15,370,500	16,929,200	16,929,200
Total	$87,155,500	$88,214,200	$88,214,200
Loans	281,342,400	281,344,900	280,351,300
Gold & Gold Notes	19,186,200	16,370,500	17,149,600
Other Leg'l Tend'rs	44,500,900	40,724,000	39,472,000
Deposits	210,393,000	202,076,100	199,508,700
Circulation	28,122,000	27,601,300	27,801,200
In Sub-Treasury	79,258,100	63,496,500	57,585,200

We subjoin the relative strength of the Bank movement in respect to Lawful Money to Deposits and Circulation:

	March 1, '73.	March 8, '73.	March 9, '72.
Deposits	$202,066,100	$199,508,700	$210,393,000
Circulation	27,601,300	27,801,200	28,122,000
Total	$229,667,400	$227,309,900	$238,515,000
Required 25 ₱ ct.	$57,416,850	$56,827,475	$59,628,750
Actual basis	57,094,500	56,622,600	63,687,100
Excess	*$322,350	*204,875	$4,058,350
Rate of money	7 ₱ cent.	7 ₱ cent.	7 ₱ cent.

* Deficiency.

The Banks gain strength very slowly. They are not yet above the 25 ₱ cent. line in Lawful Money to Deposits and Circulation. During the week, and especially near the close, the Greenback average was disturbed by the sales of gold from the Treasury. The buyers of the $1,500,000 on Thursday at 115.29 ₱ cent paid in Greenbacks on Friday, in place of mixed Currency, and the impression is that there was a purpose in this to further tighten the Money market, already as dear as a sixteenth of one ₱ cent. a day among the Stock Brokers. On Friday and Saturday the rate was an eighth of one ₱ cent. on Stock Collateral, and it was the wonder of the Street how the *Bull* speculation on the Share list could stand this continued severe strain so well. In trade circles Money is not so dear, 7 ₱ cent. at Bank, and 9 to 12 ₱ cent. on prime paper outside of Bank. The Import and Export interests are both feeling the rise of Gold to 115¼ ₱ cent. and the singularly inconsistent fall of Exchange to 107½ ₱ cent. Our Domestic Produce shipments might profit, temporarily, by the higher price of Gold, if the same speculation had not demoralized the Exchanges and rendered it difficult to negotiate mercantile or banking Bills on corresponding terms. The supply of Bills made against Cotton, measured by the 79,500 bales cleared for foreign markets during the week, was about $8,000,000, and there was also a pressure to sell Exchange on London for Stock Exchange account. The Public Funds are fairly supported at about the prices current a fortnight ago, when Gold was 1@1½ ₱ cent. lower. But they fail to participate in the rise of the latter, and the 5-20s are now 1@2 ₱ cent. below the price of Gold, taking accrued Interest into the account.

There is some concern felt outside the Stock Exchange, and its feverish and eccentric speculations, and outside the Gold Room, where the price of Gold is run up on the dearness of Money, as to the course of the Money market through the Spring months. The prevailing apprehension is that there can be little or no relief from the City Bank movement before the middle of April, and to this might perhaps be added the fear of the Stock Exchange and Railroad people, that the operation of borrowing sixty-day credits on London has been carried about as far as prudence, (on the part of the Bankers issuing their credits) will allow, and that even the renewal of existing engagements may be rendered difficult, unless improvement should be felt in the Exchange market.

The Import Entries in New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the past week, were $9,404,893, against $7,170,217 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $5,252,908, against $4,388,985 same week in 1872. The Export of Gold and Silver, $904,288, against $396,753 same week in 1872. The Customs, in Gold, paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $2,454,960.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1872, are as follows, the figures being official to Feb. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$36,024,381	Feb. 1	$9,431,506
August	42,892,129	Feb. 8	5,929,842
September	34,290,330	Feb. 15	11,364,368
October	30,686,752	Feb. 22	9,983,515
November	22,850,040	March 1	9,394,736
December	26,925,206	March 8	9,404,893
January	37,889,752		
Total since July 4, 1872			$287,908,124
Same time previous year			261,736,575
Increase since July 1			$26,171,549

The Currency value of exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July, is as follows:

July	$20,660,088	January	$20,050,550
August	19,464,143	Feb. 5	5,611,700
September	19,694,798	Feb. 11	5,357,750
October	23,124,749	Feb. 19	5,641,326
November	23,625,216	Feb. 26	5,024,810
December	21,441,220	March 5	5,282,908
Total since July 1			$177,230,861
Same time previous year			161,450,852
Increase since July 1			$15,889,009
Gold, March 8, 1873			115¼ ₱ cent.
Gold, March 9, 1872			110¼ ₱ cent.

The exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion since July 1 are as follows:

July	$17,248,683	Feb. 1	$591,579
August	2,586,148	Feb. 8	1,642,370
September	1,430,635	Feb. 15	759,802
October	4,729,143	Feb. 22	733,183
November	4,863,925	March 1	625,456
December	3,983,575	March 8	904,288
January	7,127,989		
Total since July 1, 1872			$47,230,840
Same time last year			25,563,414
Increase since July 1			$21,667,426

The following are the Custom receipts in Gold, and the interest payments in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, from July 1, 1872:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July	$7,683,317	July	$16,951,456
August	19,960,758	August	3,075,093
September	13,891,588	September	3,725,226
October	11,314,166	October	5,518,389
November	7,747,601	November	6,957,456
December	6,951,775	December	2,430,315
January	11,037,490	January	16,019,011
February	13,112,139	February	4,760,006
March 1	592,055	March 1	110,562
March 8	2,454,960	March 8	767,459
Total, 1872-3	$94,745,933	Total, 1872-3	$60,124,729
Total, 1871-2	110,010,286	Total, 1871-2	61,455,934

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		March 9, '72.
American Gold	114⅞@115¼	110¼
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	116⅛@116½	112⅝
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan and July	116¼@116¾	112
U. S. New 4 ₱ cents	111⅞@113¼@113⅛	109⅛
Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents	104⅛@104¾	102¼
Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents	87@86½	92⅛
New-York Central	103@105@104⅞	99
Rock Island	113¼@115¼@114¾	106¾
North-western Common	82@81	78⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅛@46	45⅛
St. Paul Common	53⅛@53	59
St. Paul Preferred	73¼@73⅛	79¼
Toledo and Wabash	73⅛@73⅝	76⅜
Union Pacific	34⅞@36⅞@35¼	36¼
Erie	66⅛@64⅛ ex. div.	36¾
Western Telegraph	89⅛@85@86¼	70⅛
Pacific Mail	57¼@49@56⅞	61⅛
Lake Shore	92⅛@96@94⅛	92⅞
Harlem	128@136@129@136	109

The Stock Exchange was active throughout the week, and the course of prices on some of the prominent Railroads, like New-York Central, Harlem, Rock Island, and Lake Shore, was strong, and on other Western Roads steady. The speculation in Erie, which showed much strength at the close of the previous week, fell off rather more than the Dividend of 1½ ₱ cent. The business in Telegraph and Pacific Mail was again on a large scale, with varying fortune, from day to day, in prices. Owing to some heavy settlements of loans and contracts in Pacific Mail early in the week, there was a renewed panic in the Stock, the price falling to 49 ₱ cent.; but as these settlements passed over without any positive failure among the great leaders in the Stock, or their Brokers, the sales recovered to 53@54@56⅞ ₱ cent., closing at the last figure on Saturday. The Telegraph party were heavy sellers about the middle of the week, and the price went down about 4 ₱ cent. from 89⅛ to 85@85½ ₱ cent.; but on Friday and Saturday the demand appeared to run ahead of the offerings at the reduced figures, and the sales left off 86½ ₱ cent. Among the active Stocks of last season, North-west Common has nearly disappeared from the speculative list, and the transactions of the week past, and, indeed, for several weeks since the December "corner," are trifling in amount, and barely sufficient to afford a quotation. In Panama there was a notable recovery during the week, placing the price on Saturday at 123 ₱ cent., after the decline of the previous week to par at 98 ₱ cent. One or two fortunate operators secured over 10,000 shares at from par to 109 ₱ cent.; the first purchase being 3,000 shares at par at the moment some heavy loans upon the Stock were called in for settlement. The reported turn of 10@13 ₱ cent. in Harlem is said to be due to the contemplated extension of the franchise of the Company in the matter of the Street lines. But behind this cause, which rests upon legislation at Albany, there may be a large *plum* in the Harlem property to be divided hereafter to the stockholders in the good time and discretion of Mr. Vanderbilt. It were otherwise difficult to account for the firmness with which the stock, paying at present only 8 ₱ cent., has been held for some years past.

The latest prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	116¾	5-20 coup., n. 1., '65	114¾
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	118¾	5-20 reg., '67	114¾
5-20 reg., '62	115¾	5-20 coup., '67	116¾
5-20 coup., '62	115¾	5-20 reg., '68	114¾
5-20 reg., '64	115¾	5-20 coup., '68	116¾
5-20 coup., '64	115¾	10-40 reg.	111
5-20 reg., '65	115¾	10-40 coup.	111¾
5-20 coup., '65	116½	5s coup., '81	113¾
5-20 reg., n. 1., '65	114¾	6s Currency	114

The following bids were made to-day at the Exchange Board for the State Stocks:

Tenn. 6s, old	82	Ark. 6s, Funded	39
Tenn. 6s, new	82½	Texas 10s, '78	89
Va. 6s, old	44	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	106
Va. 6s, Cons. bds.	56	N. Y. Coup. Bounty L.	106
N. C. 6s, Special tax	13	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	112
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	19	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	108
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	22½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	107
S. C. 6s, Fund. act, '66	20	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	107
Mo. 6s	94	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	107
Mo. 6s, H.&St.J. issue	90½	N. Y. 6s, C'l L., gold, '87	115¼
Cal. 7s	108	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	105
Conn. 6s	101		

The Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₱ cent.* of the New-York Central, we understand, was resolved upon by the Directors on Saturday. The Dividend is payable, as usual in the Spring, April 15, but no official advertisement has yet appeared.

Mr. James H. Banker, the Treasurer of the Lake Shore Company, left for Europe on Wednesday last, to be absent several months. Mr. E. D. Worcester, the Treasurer of the New-York Central Company, will act as Treasurer *Pro Tem*, of the Lake Shore until Mr. Banker's return.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, MARCH 8, 1873.

☞ The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO, CENTRAL PACIFIC, and WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, all of which have been negotiated by us, we believe to be among the best and most desirable investment securities in the market, which in time must become very scarce; especially as the Government will probably pay off, in gold, during the year, $300,000,000 FIVE-TWENTIES, and a large amount of the money thus released from investment must be absorbed into this class of securities.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, the total amount of which is only $15,000,000, are secured upon a property worth $35,000,000 to $40,000,000, and are fully equal in intrinsic value to the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, coupon or registered, and at their present market price (87½ and accrued interest,) are very desirable.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are too well known to require description or commendation. Their total amount is $25,885,000; they have for a long time ranged in market price near or above par. Their price to-day is 103¾@104.

The WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS amount to $2,735,000. This road is now consolidated with the CENTRAL PACIFIC, and the payment of its bonds, principal and interest, is assumed by the latter. As they have recently been introduced on the Stock Exchange, we expect to see them rapidly rise to the price of CENTRAL PACIFICS, being substantially the same in character and value. Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each. Their market price to-day is 94¾@95.

We buy and sell, as usual, Government Bonds, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, and conduct a general banking business in all its branches.

FISK & HATCH.

To Investors.

To those who wish to REINVEST COUPONS OR DIVIDENDS, and those who wish to INCREASE THEIR INCOME from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend the Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as well secured and unusually productive.

The bonds are always convertible at Ten per cent. premium (1.10) into the Company's Lands at Market Prices. The Rate of Interest (seven and three-tenths per cent. gold) is equal now to about 8½ currency—yielding an income more than one-third greater than United States 5-20s. Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Post-office address of the owner. All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks: in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ THE EIGHT PER CENT. (Quarterly interest,) First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-Western Railway of Indiana, offered for sale by Messrs. JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine-st., yield the largest income of any first-class Railway Security on the market.

☞ WE OFFER FOR SALE THE LIMITED amount remaining unsold of the first mortgage EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS of the ATLANTA AND RICHMOND AIR-LINE RAILWAY COMPANY, and confidently recommend them as a secure investment.

Price for the present, 88 and accrued interest.

Further information furnished on application.

LANCASTER, BROWN & CO., No. 1 Exchange-court.

THE SCHOOL BILL.

Important Changes in the Control and Management of the Schools of this City.

The following is the correct text of the bill relative to the common-schools of the City of New-York, introduced by Mr. Patterson, as it passed the Assembly, and which is now under consideration in the Senate:

SECTION 1. The City of New-York is hereby divided into seven school-districts, as follows:

First District—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Wards.

Second District—Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Wards.

Third District—Ninth and Sixteenth Wards.

Fourth District—Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards.

Fifth District—Fifteenth and Eighteenth Wards.

Sixth District—Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards.

Seventh District—Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Wards.

SEC. 2. There shall be in the City of New-York a Board of Education, which shall, under that designation, have all the powers and discharge all the duties which are now vested in the Department of Public Instruction in said city, when such board is duly organized under this section. The terms of office of the present commissioners of the Department of Public Instruction shall end and their official functions cease, and such Department of Public Instruction abolished, at the expiration of fifteen days from the passage of this act.

SEC. 3. The Mayor of said City shall, within ten days from and after the passage of this act, appoint twenty-one Commissioners of Common Schools, and their respective terms of office shall be determined by lot at the City Hall in said City, in the presence of the Mayor, as follows: Seven commissioners to hold office until the first day of January, 1874; seven commissioners to hold office until the first day of January, 1875, and seven commissioners to hold office until the first day of January, 1876. Said commissioners shall enter on their duties at the expiration of ten days from the passage of this act, in the places of the present Commissioners of the Department of Public Instruction, whose terms of office are terminated as above provided.

SEC. 4. The said Commissioners of Common Schools, appointed pursuant to this act, shall possess and succeed to all the powers and perform and succeed to all the duties of Commissioners of the Department of Public Instruction, and shall have full control of the public schools and public school system of the City, subject only to the general statutes of the State upon education, and shall constitute a board, and said board shall be known as the Board of Education. On the third Wednesday of November, in every year, the Mayor shall appoint seven Commissioners of Common Schools, who shall take office on the first day of January next succeeding, and hold office for the term of three years. Any vacancy in the said office of Commissioners of Common Schools by death, resignation or otherwise, shall be filled by the Mayor for the remainder of the unexpired term. Said commissioners shall hold no other office of emolument under either the City, State or National Governments, except the offices of Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds.

SEC. 5. Whenever in any laws the words board of education, or commissioners of common schools shall occur, said words shall be taken to mean and comprehend respectively the Board of Education, and Commissioners of Common Schools as herein provided for.

SEC. 6. Within fifteen days after the organization of the Board of Education, appointed in pursuance of this act, said Board shall appoint for each Ward in said City five trustees, one to hold office for four years from the first day of January next, one for three years, one for two years, one for one year from said date, and one until the said date. Thereafter, on the first Wednesday of December in each year, the Board of Education shall appoint one trustee for each ward, to hold office for the term of five years from the first day of January then next ensuing. Said trustees shall be citizens of the United States and residents of the ward for which they are severally appointed. The terms of office of the present trustees of common schools of the City of New-York shall end, and their official functions cease, on the appointment of their successors by the Board of Education, in pursuance of this act. Any vacancy in the said office of trustee of common schools by death, resignation or otherwise, shall be filled by the Board of Education for the unexpired term.

SEC. 7. The terms of office of the present inspectors of common schools shall end and their official functions cease at the expiration of twenty days after the passage of this act. The Mayor of said City shall, within five days from and after the passage of this act, appoint three inspectors of common schools in each school district, and their respective terms of office shall be determined by lot at the City Hall, in said City, in the same manner and for the same terms as commissioners of common schools. On the third Wednesday of November, in every year the Mayor shall appoint in each school district one inspector of common schools, who shall take office on the first day of January next succeeding, and hold office for the term of three years. Any vacancy in said office of inspector of common schools, by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled by the Mayor for the unexpired term.

SEC. 8. The Board of Education shall have power to appoint principals and vice-principals for the grammar, primary and evening schools under its control, upon the written nomination of a majority of the trustees of the board, stating that the nomination was agreed to at a meeting of the board of trustees, at which a majority of the whole number in office were present. In case the persons nominated for the positions of principal or vice-principal by the trustees, as hereinabove provided, are not appointed by the Board of Education within twenty days after their nomination, the said Board of Education shall, after the expiration of that time, have the sole power to select and appoint such principal or vice-principal as said board may, by a majority of the whole number in office, at a general meeting or a special meeting called for that purpose, determine.

SEC. 9. The Governor of the State of New-York shall within ten days after the passage of this act appoint a member of the legal profession, practicing in and a resident of the City of New-York, who shall, in connection with the City Superintendent of Common Schools and the President of the New-York College, form a commission whose duty it shall be to arrange, simplify and codify the laws relative to common schools in said city, and report its action to the next Legislature, and said commission shall serve without compensation.

SEC. 10. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 11. This act shall take effect immediately.

St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church—Sermon in Aid of the Parish Home by Rev. W. J. Alston.

At the morning services, yesterday, at St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church, (colored,) the recently-appointed rector of the parish, Rev. William J. Alston, preached in aid of the Parish Home Building Fund. The home, which affords shelter to the orphans and the aged and infirm members of the congregation, is at present in a rented building adjoining the church, but the rector is endeavoring to raise funds to build a suitable home, to do which $3,500 must be raised to buy ground. Mr. Alston took his text from St. John, nineteenth chapter and twenty-fifth verse. One of the causes, he said, of the great importance and solemnity of these words was that they were uttered by our blessed Lord while expiring on the cross. In the description of the crucifixion, among other circumstances, it would be remembered that the earth was covered with a darkness almost impenetrable, as if even the material world recognized the enormity of the crime. There hung the Son of God, expiring in an agony upon the cross, bereft of all human succor, and forsaken by all except his mother and the youngest of his disciples, St. John. The son beheld his mother and his disciple, and addressed them, committing his mother to the care of the Church, in the person of St. John, from which we could perceive the hand of charity which should exist between his disciples in after ages, the one taking care of the other, and all assisting and encouraging each other by the practice of Christian benevolence. The great brotherhood of the Christian Church was bound together by ties more indissoluble than that of consanguinity, and it became the duty of those who could afford it to help their poorer brethren, more especially those of their own congregations. The preacher then referred to the institution in aid of which he solicited subscriptions, and concluded by appealing for assistance in establishing a permanent parish home.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 8, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last has been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	5	Tar, bbls	276
Copper, bbls	29	Resin, bbls	200
Dried Fruit, pkgs	20	Pork, pkgs	471
Eggs, bbls	1,2[illegible]	Beef, pkgs	138
Flour, bbls	7,460	Cut meats, pkgs	5,052
Wheat, bushels	7,940	Grease, pkgs	182
Corn, bushels	16,360	Lard, pkgs	2,908
Oats, bushels	24,050	Stearine, pkgs	50
Malt, bushels	2,400	Butter, pkgs	584
Grass-seed, bags	347	Cheese, pkgs	4,081
Beans, bbls	62	Tallow, pkgs	13
Corn-meal, bbls	400	Dressed Hogs, No	110
Corn-meal, bags	948	Starch, boxes	125
Hemp, bales	39	Tobacco, hhds	291
Hops, bales	5	Whisky, bbls	430
Hides, No	416	Wool, bales	118
Hides, bales	260	Oil, bbls	83
Leather, sides	3,336	Oil, red, bbls	59
Spts. Turp., bbls	49	Oil, lard, bbls	50

BRICKS—There has been rather more call for stock, but only for small amounts, on which holders have realized full prices. The offerings continue moderate.

COAL—The market has shown firmness as to value, with a free sale noted for domestic, which, however, has been in liberal supply. Foreign has been offered with reserve and has been quiet. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $21; do. Gas do. at $18; Cumberland Soft at $8 50@$9; Anthracite, $5@$6 25 ₩ ton.

COFFEE—Dull; values nominally unaltered.

COTTON—Has been quoted off ⅛c. ₩ lb. for early delivery, on a light trade. Sales, 927 bales, including 464 bales to shippers, 351 bales to spinners, and 112 bales to speculators. For forward delivery there has been a free movement, but at a reduction of ⅛c. @3-16c. ₩ lb. Sales have been made of 23,800 bales, (of which 6,700 bales last evening and 17,100 bales to-day,) basis of Low Middling, with March contracts closing at 19¾c., April at 20c., May at 20 5-16c., June at 20 11-16c., July at 20 15-16c., ₩ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,209 bales, including 443 bales from Charleston, 696 bales from Savannah, 373 bales from Washington, 697 bales per rail.... The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 12,027 bales.... The week's exports hence have been 6,330 bales.

Closing prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	16⅜	16⅜	16⅞	16⅞
Good Ordinary	18¼	18¼	18⅜	18⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	18⅞	19	19⅛	19⅛
Low Middling	19⅝	19¾	20	20⅛
Middling	20⅝	20⅞	21⅛	21⅛
Good Middling	22⅛	22⅛	23⅛	23⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—A limited inquiry has been noted for State and Western Flour since our last at essentially unaltered prices. The offerings of shipping stock have been light, and holders have been rather more confident in their views. Sales have been reported of 9,100 bbls., all told, including inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western, at $6@$6 75, chiefly at $6 40@$6 65; inferior to very good Extra State, $7@$7 60; very good to very fancy do., $7 60@$8 40, chiefly at $7 65@$8; poor to very good shipping Extra White, $6 85@$7 45, chiefly at $7 10@$7 25; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7 15@$7 55, ₩ bbl., and trade and family brands at proportionate rates.... Southern Flour steady, though tamer; 400 bbls. sold.... Rye Flour without further change; 450 bbls. were placed, chiefly at $5@$5 50, but including fancy at $6 ₩ bbl.... Of Corn-meal, 150 bbls. changed hands at old quotations.

GRAIN—There has been rather more firmness noted in Spring Wheat again to-day, but the demand has been less active, the advanced claims of holders checking operations. Winter Wheat very tame, yet steady. Sales since our last: 55,000 bushels at $1 58 for good No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 59 for ordinary do., in store; $1 60 for fair No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, with the same rate asked for very choice do. in store; $1 90@$1 92 for White Western; $1 90 for Red do.; $1 97½ for White Genesee.... Corn has been quiet at unchanged prices. Sales, 33,000 bushels at 66½c. for old Mixed Western, afloat; 64c. for do. do., in store; 65c.@65½c. for fair good new do., in lots.... Rye dull at old figures.... In Barley there has been a fair business transacted during the week, equal to 50,000 bushels prime to choice Canada West having been sold (not previously reported) on the firm basis of $1 24@$1 25 ₩ bushel.... Barley-malt has been inactive at unaltered figures.... Oats quoted a shade firmer, on a moderate movement. Sales, 42,000 bushels, at 51c.@51½c. for old Mixed Western, in store; 47c.@50c. for new Mixed Western; 45½c.@49c. for Black do.; 51c.@53c. for White Western; 70c. for very fancy White State, for seeding purposes.... The week's exports to European ports include 800 bbls. Flour, 14,853 bushels Wheat, and 153,675 bushels Corn.... The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce for week ending Saturday evening, March 8, 42,834 bbls. Flour, 3,150 bbls. Whisky, 3,050 bbls. Corn-meal, 6,408 bags Corn-meal, 82,940 bushels Wheat, 113,050 bushels Corn, 194,875 bushels Oats, 4,222 bushels Malt, 3,500 bushels Barley, 2,356 bags Seed, 138 pkgs. Pot-ashes, 679 pkgs. Beef, 3,973 bbls. Pork, 24,024 pkgs. Cut-meats, 16,208 tcs. Lard, 1,345 kegs Lard, 2,874 pkgs. Oil-cake, 4,442 Dressed Hogs.

HIDES—Dry stock has been in light request, especially foreign, with prices rather favoring buyers. A fair demand prevails for wet-salted domestic, which ruled firm. The week's receipts have been 31,377 Hides, and 56 bales do.; sales, 45,700 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Hull & Co., 2,050 dry Buenos Ayres, 21@22 lbs. at 27½c.@28c., gold, selected; 1,200 Dry Bagota, 20@23 lbs. at 25c., gold, as they run; 700 Dry Port au Platt, 16@18 lbs.; 18,000 Dry Texas and Mexicans, 23@27 lbs.; 7,000 Dry Texas and Mexican Kips, 9@11 lbs.; 6,000 Dry Red River, 22@23 lbs.; 2,100 Salted Texas, 50@60 lbs.; 1,600 Salted Western, 60@70 lbs.; 1,300 Salted City Slaughter, 70@75 lbs., at private terms. The stock on hand is 93,500 Hides and 853 bales; same time last year, 18,960 Hides.

HOPS—The general market has been quite tame, with but little call from brewers for supplies, yet holders have shown firmness, and have not been disposed to press desirable lots on the market. The arrivals of domestic have been only 114 bales for the week, making the total since Sept. 1, 20,192 bales. The imports of foreign for the week, as made up by Mr. Emmet Wells have been 288 bales, all told, making the total since Sept. 1, 19,953 bales. The week's exports have been 5 bales. We quote: New-York, growth 1872, 40c.@55c.; Eastern, growth 1872, 40c.@50c.; Western, growth 1872, 40c.@50c.; crop of 1870, 5c.@15c.; Old Olds, 5c.@10c.; Bavarians, 40c.@60c.; English, 35c.@40c.; Belgian, (Alost,) 25c.@40c.; California, 50c.@60c.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—There has been no notable improvement in trade since our last. The home call for supplies has been confined to urgent wants, which have been promptly provided for at previous figures. There has been a moderate export inquiry noted for suitable shipping stock, chiefly for South America and the West Indies, but the want of tonnage has been against free movements.

MOLASSES—Quiet; prices unchanged.

NAILS—There has been a fair call noted for supplies on a firm basis as to value, but trade is not yet notably active.

NAVAL STORES—Very tame, as a rule, without notable changes in values. Spirits Turpentine quoted at 65c. Strained Rosin at $3 35@$3 70, with sales of 400 bbls. at the latter rate.

OIL-CAKE—Has been quoted firm, on a fair inquiry for shipment. The week's exports have been 14,477 pkgs.

OILS—Generally firm, but not active; 2,000 gallons prime to choice Winter Lard sold at 70c.@72½c., showing an advance on this description.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been in demand at 8¼c., but held at 8½c., checking business.... Refined, quoted at 18⅛c.@18¼c., on a tame market; 2,000 bbls. sold, for early delivery, at 18¼c. At Philadelphia, Refined quoted at 18c. for March, 18⅛c.@18¼c. for April, and 18⅝c.@18¾c. for May, on a very moderate inquiry.... Refined in cases and Naphtha inactive and quoted as before.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been firm, but in less active demand; sales, 115 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $15; 155 bbls. old do., at $15 25; 150 bbls. Western Prime Mess at $14@$14 50, the inside rate for wood-bound pkgs.; 70 bbls. extra Prime at $12 25; and for forward delivery, 250 bbls. extra Prime, April option, at $12 25; 250 bbls. Clear April, at $17; and 1,000 bbls. Western Mess, June, at $16.... Dressed Hogs in demand and firm; City 7c.@7⅛c.; and Western, 6¾c.@7c.... Cut Meats less active, with sales reported of 65 tcs. Pickled Hams at 11¼c.; 225 boxes Bellies, 21 to 15 lbs. at 7⅜c.@8c.; 12,000 lbs. Bellies, in bulk, at 8⅛c.@8c., the latter rate for 12 lbs; 10 tcs. Dry Salted Canvassed Hams, 12@13 lbs. at 14¾c.; 8 bbls. Pork Tongues, special cutting, at $16; and sundry lots of Bulk Meats, at the current rates.... Bacon has been held higher, and offered with reserve, checking business, though a fair demand has been noted; sales, 1,370 boxes Long Clear, at 7⅞c.@8c., chiefly at 8c.; 950 boxes Short Clear, mostly at 8⅜c.; 500 boxes Long and Short Clear, March, and 250 boxes do. and do., March 15 to April 15, at 8¼c.; and 500 boxes Cumberlands, to arrive, on private terms.... Lard has been in fair request for early delivery at full rates, though closing less buoyantly; sales, 1,250 tcs. Western Steam, good to choice, at 8⅛c.@8⅜c.; 225 tcs. City at 8⅛c.@8⅜c.; 41 tcs. City Kettle at 8⅛c.@8⅜c.; 350 tcs. No. 1 City at 8c., and 300 tcs. Refined at 9c. For forward delivery the reported transactions show an active market, with values quoted quite firm, though closing tame. Sales, 4,000 tcs. Western Steam, March options, at 8 9-16c.@8⅝c., the latter rate for choice; 1,750 tcs. do., April, at 8⅝c.; 1,500 tcs. do., May, at 8c., and 4,250 tcs. do., June, at 9 3-16c.@9¼c., mainly at 9⅛c., though closing at about 9 3-16c.... Beef products quiet, but unchanged in price.... A fair demand noted for the better qualities of Butter and Cheese, with values well maintained. .....Eggs fairly active at about last quotations.... The week's exports to European ports include 1,573 bbls. Pork, 24,336 boxes Bacon, 20,276 pkgs. Lard, 2,206 tcs. Beef, 11,336 boxes Cheese.

SALT—Business has been on a moderate scale with values quoted steady for the leading kinds.

SKINS—Of Deer, sales have been confined to 3,000 lbs. Maranham, 2,500 lbs. Central American, 1,500 lbs. Vera Cruz, and 3,000 lbs. Texas. Market dull. Receipts, 31 bales Para, 57 bales Porto Cabello, &c., 9 bales Central American, and 3 bales Honduras. A limited movement has been reported in Goat at former rates; sales, 240 bales, Mexican, 55 bales Calcutta, and 29 bales Payta. Receipts, 57 bales Porto Cabello, &c., 95 bales Calcutta, and 10 bales Southern.

SUGARS—Raw rather weak on Muscovadoes, with a tame market generally; sales, 559 hhds. good to strictly prime refining Cuba at 8¼c.@8⅜c.; 41 hhds. St. Jago at 8c., and 15 hhds. Porto Rico at 9¼c. ₩ lb. We quote: Fair refining Cuba at 8¼c.; good do., 8⅜c.@8½c.; prime do., 8⅝c.; No. 12 Box, clayed stock, 9¼c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 9⅛c.@9⅝c. Refined quiet and unchanged.

TALLOW—Sold to the extent of 143,000 lbs. fair ordinary to prime at 8⅝c.@9c. ₩ gallon; market generally firm. Exports for the week, 1,660 pkgs. Stearine strong in price but inactive.

WHISKY—Sales, 300 bbls. at 92c. ₩ gallon, showing firmness.

WOOL—The dealings in private trade were light through the earlier portion of the week, buyers having been unwilling to operate with freedom, pending the auction sales, which were announced for Wednesday and Thursday. Those sales, as already reported by us, were not deemed very successful. That of Wednesday was least satisfactory in its results. That of Thursday—which, because of the liberal amount and great variety offered, attracted most attention—showed a fairly steady market, on the basis of the recent reduction in values, for anything desirable in the way of stock; but the poorer grades went off at low figures. Since the auction sales, the demand in regular channels has been somewhat brisker, though the protracted dullness in Woolens and stringency in Money have been discouraging to purchasers. The principal holders have been comparatively firm in their views, generally believing that the lowest point has been reached, and that any change must be in favor of a better market for supplies. The transactions in domestic equal 85,000 lbs. Fleece, within the range of 52½c.@65c., chiefly at 62c.@65c., including XX. Ohio at 62c.; 45,000 lbs. Pulled at from 53c.@59c., the latter for country super; about 35,000 lbs. California Fall at 20c.@23c.; 6,400 lbs. do. Spring at 33c.; 51,500 lbs. Texas at 20c.@35c.; about 25,000 lbs. Colorado and Oregon at equal to current quotations. The movements in foreign Wool have been somewhat freer, within our revised range, mainly in Montevideo, of which about 140,000 lbs. were placed within the range of 35c.@41c.; 50 bales Port Philip sold at 52c.; 40 bales Cape at 35c.@38c.; 20 bales Banda Oriental at 33c.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been very tame, since our last, without quotable changes as to rates. Berth-room in quite moderate supply. Vessels scarce and wanted, especially for the Petroleum trade.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 300 bales Cotton at 9-32d.@11-32d. ₩ lb.; and by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 9½d.@10d. ₩ bushel; 350 boxes Bacon at 40s.; and 270 bbls. Apples on private terms. Also, the British steam-ship Corinthian, 959 tons, net, (to arrive from Portland,) announced for general cargo.... For Glasgow, by steam, 200 boxes Bacon at 45s.; 600 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₩ bbl.... For Cork and orders, a German bark, (to arrive,) with about 3,500 bbls. Resin, from Wilmington, reported at 5s. 9d., privileges extending to the Continent; a Norwegian bark, 354 tons, with about 2,400 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, on private terms, and an American ship, 652 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms, quoted at 82s. 6d.@87s. 6d.... For Antwerp, by sail, 1,000 boxes Bacon on private terms, and 5,000 light Pipe staves at $12.... For Bremen, by steam, 9,500 bushels Corn, 150 bbls. Pork, 1,200 boxes Bacon, 300 tcs. Lard, 120 bags Clover-seed, 120 bbls. Apples, 375 pkgs. Tobacco, and 1,150 pkgs. Merchandise, at full market rates.... For Hamburg, by sail, 10,000 light Barrel Staves, at $5.... For the Baltic, a German bark, 319 tons, (to arrive,) with about 2,200 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (a recharter,) and a Norwegian bark, 309 tons, (to arrive,) hence with about 2,000 bbls. do., at equal to full market rates.... For Shanghai, an American ship, 1,147 tons, with Lumber, reported from Buzzard Inlet, on private terms.... For Hong Kong, a British ship, 974 tons, with Flour, reported from San Francisco, on private terms.... For Barbados, a schooner, about 460 tons, from Philadelphia, at $2,300.... For the north side of Cuba and back, north of Hatteras, an American brig, 300 tons, (to arrive at Baltimore,) on private terms.... For Melbourne, a bark, 454 tons, with Lumber, reported from Buzzard Inlet on private terms.... For Havana and back to Philadelphia, two schooners, at $7 25 and $5.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 8.—Imports for the week ending to-day—Flour, 40,500 bbls.; Wheat, 60,790 bushels; Corn, 292,754 bushels; Oats, 257,284 bushels; Barley, 37,982 bushels; Rye, 1,600 bushels. Exports for the week ending to-day—Wheat, 49,009 bushels; Corn, 278,455 bushels; Oats, 250,000 bushels; Barley, 16,460 bushels; Rye, 1,400 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 50@$9 25; Amber, $8 50@$9 25; White, $9 50@$10. Wheat firmer; sales, 1,050 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 60; 1,500 bushels Chicago No. 2 Spring at $1 50; 350 bushels White Michigan at $2; 350 bushels Red Ohio at $1 80. Corn easier; sales, 3,060 bushels Western on the track at 51c. Considerable sales in store on private terms. Oats steady; sales of small lots of Western at 43c. Rye nominal at 85c. Barley firm; sales, 1,500 bushels two-rowed State on track, at 85c.; held, Canada at 95c.@$1; No. 2 Western at 90c.@95c. Barley malt quiet; Western, $1@$1 10; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Rye-malt held at 95c. Provisions firm; Mess Pork, $14; Short Cut, $14; Hams, $13; Shoulders, $8; Breakfast Bacon, $8; Dried Beef, $17; Beef Tongues, $6 ₩ dozen. Lard, 8¾c. in tcs.; 9c. in tubs and kegs. The remainder of the market is unchanged.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Flour unchanged. Wheat nominal; sales of No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 21½@$1 21⅝, cash; $1 23½ seller April; No. 3 do., $1 09½@$1 10; Rejected, 93c.@95c. Corn steady at 32½c.@32⅝c., for No. 2 Mixed, cash; 32⅝c.@32¾c., seller April; 35½c.@36⅛c., seller May; Rejected, 28½c.@28⅝c. Oats firm and in fair demand at 26½c.@27c. for No. 2 Regular and Fresh. Rye firm and scarce at 65½c.@66c. for No. 2. Barley quiet and weak at 71½c.@73⅛c. for No. 2 Fall. Pork unsettled and lower for good to choice; closed steady with a portion of the decline recovered; nominally $14 10 cash; $14 25 bid seller April; $14 40 seller May, with sales. Lard steady at 8c. cash; 8.40c. seller April; 8.25c. seller May. Bulk Meats unchanged but rather easier; sales of Short Rib Middles at 7⅛c. loose; Shoulders in the country seller April loose, 5¼c. Bacon unchanged. Dressed Hogs steady at $5 50@$5 60. Whisky steady at 86½c. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 104,000 bushels Corn, 45,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, and 14,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, and 24,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; sales of No. 3 Fall at $1 80; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 95. Corn steady; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 31c.@31½c., at East St. Louis, on track. Oats steady at 26½c. for No. 2 at east side, on track. Barley unchanged at 80c. for No. 3 Spring. Rye higher at 66c. for No. 2. Whisky steady at 88c. Pork firm at $15. Dry-salted Meats steady; sales of Shoulders at 5c., seller April; 5¼c., buyer April; Clear Rib Sides 7c., seller April, all up country. Bacon sold at 6⅜c. for Shoulders, 8⅛c. for Clear Rib Sides, 8⅜c. for Clear Sides. Lard higher at 8c. for prime Steam, seller April. Dressed Hogs unchanged at $4 50@$5. Cattle unchanged; sales of native Cows and Heifers at $2@$4 25; good to choice Beeves, $4 50@$5 87½. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 48,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, and 1,000 bushels Rye.

BALTIMORE, March 8.—Cotton dull; Low Middling, 19c.@19¼c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; choice White, $2 20; fair to prime do., $1 85@$2 15; choice Amber, $2 15@$2 20; good to prime Red, $1 95@$2 10; common to fair do., $1 70@$1 90; Western Red, $1 70@$1 90; do. Amber, $1 90@$2. Corn—Southern White firm at 62c.@63c.; do. Yellow dull at 58c.@59c.; Mixed Western, 58c.@58½c. Oats dull; Southern, 46c.@48c.; Mixed Western, 46c.@47c. Rye quiet. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet, but firm and unchanged. Western Butter quiet, but firm; fair to good, 24c.@28c.; choice, 28c.@30c. Whisky nominal at 91c.

CINCINNATI, March 8.—Flour quiet but firm, at $7 75@$8. Wheat firm at $1 72@$1 73. Corn steady at 40c. Rye quiet and steady at 80c.@82c. Oats steady at 35c.@38c. Barley unchanged. Butter in fair demand and firm. Provisions generally firmer. Pork in fair demand at $15. Lard firm; Steam held 8c. for City, 7¾c. for country; Kettle, 8¾c. for City. Bulk Meats firmer; Shoulders, sales at 5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, sales at 7⅛c., sales at 7¼c., buyer April; 8c. bid buyer May; sales of Clear Sides at 7⅜c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅛c.; Clear Sides, 8⅜c., with sales. Whisky firm at 85c.

LOUISVILLE, March 8.—Tobacco very strong and active; sales, 245 hhds. Flour in fair demand and unchanged. Grain firm; movements light. Mess Pork held at $15 50@$16; stock light. Bacon quiet and steady; Shoulders, 6⅛c.@6¼c.; Clear Rib sides, 8⅛c.; Clear Sides, 9c. Hams—Plain, 12½c.; Sugar-cured, 13c. Bulk Meats quiet and steady; Shoulders, 5⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7⅝c.; Hams, 10c., all loose; ⅛c. higher packed. Lard—Tierces, 8⅛c.@8⅜c.; Kegs, 9⅛c.@9½c.; order lots, ⅛c.@¼c. higher. Whisky steady at 88c.

OSWEGO, N.Y., March 8.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales 1,100 bbls. at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 75 for Amber Winter, $10 50 for White Winter, $11 for Double Extra. Wheat firm, but quiet. Corn dull; sales one car at 60c. Barley in fair demand; Bay Quinte, $1 10. Corn-meal—$1 30 for bolted, $1 25 for unbolted, ₩ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $24 ₩ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 60c.; to Albany, 54c.

TOLEDO, March 8.—Wheat dull and declining; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 78; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 82; Amber Michigan, $1 69½@$1 70; April, $1 72@$1 73; May, $1 78½@$1 76; No. 2 Red, $1 68. Corn steady; High Mixed, 39½c.; April, 41½c.; May, 44½c.; Low Mixed, 39⅛c.@39½c.; Yellow, 40½c.; White, 41c.; no grade, 38½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 33½c.; Michigan, 36c. Dressed Hogs, $5@$5 25. Clover-seed, $5. Receipts—8,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn.

MILWAUKEE, March 8.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; sales of No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 28½; No. 2 do., $1 22⅛. Oats unchanged at 26½c. for No. 2. Corn in fair demand and lower, at 35c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye steady at 67½c. for No. 1. Barley firm and in fair demand at 76c. for No. 2 Fall. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour and 14,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour and 2,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—Petroleum dull; Refined, 18⅛c. for March, 18⅜c. for April, 18⅞c.@19c. for May. Flour very dull and declining; Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; Extras, $5 75@$6 75; Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana Extra Family, $7@$7 75 for low grades and $8@$9 50 for choice do. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, $1 85@$1 95; White, $2 05@$2 10. Rye steady at 85c. Corn firm; Yellow, 59c.; Mixed, 60c.@61c. Oats—White, 48c.@50c.; Mixed, 45c.@48c. Whisky, 91c.

DETROIT, March 8.—Flour unchanged. Wheat active and higher; extra, $1 94½; No. 1, $1 85½@$1 87. Corn steady at 41½c. Oats in good demand at 36c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 896; market quiet; a few sales at yesterday's quotations; market closing dull; shipments, 1,184. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000, with a large number of common left over from yesterday; market dull and lower at $4 40@$4 75 for fair to choice; 15,000 unsold at the close; shipments, 7,480.

MEMPHIS, March 8.—Flour in fair demand and firm, at $6@$10 50. Corn in fair demand and lower at 57c. Oats nominal. Bulk Meats quiet and weak; Shoulders, 5c.; Sides, 8c.@8⅛c. Lard in fair demand and higher, at 8⅞c.@9⅛c. Pork unchanged at $16 50.

ALBANY, March 8.—Wheat steady, but quiet. Rye dull. Corn in fair request at steady prices; sales, 2 cars round Yellow at 69c. Barley—Little doing, the only sale reported being 2 cars two-rowed State at 93c. Oats quiet.

CLEVELAND, March 8.—Flour unchanged. Wheat nominal; No. 1 Red Winter held at $1 72; No. 2 do., held at $1 65@$1 66. Corn and Oats unchanged. Refined Petroleum steady and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 8.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 60c. Resin firm at $3 for Strained, $4 25 for Pale. Crude Turpentine steady at $3 for Hard, $5 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar higher at $3.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 8.—Cotton in fair demand; good Ordinary, 17⅞c.@17¼c.; Low Middling, 18⅞c.@18⅞c.; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 5,680 bales; gross, 6,030 bales; exports to Great Britain, 22,894 bales; to the Continent, 8,534 bales; coastwise, 1,845 bales; sales, 2,200 bales; last evening, 2,800 bales; stock, 193,578 bales.

MOBILE, March 8.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 19c.@19¼c.; Low Middling, 18⅛c.@18⅜c.; good Ordinary, 17⅛c.@17¼c.; net receipts, 404 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,372 bales; coastwise, 346 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 41,807 bales.

GALVESTON, March 8.—Cotton heavy; good Ordinary, 16⅛c.; net receipts, 1,123 bales; exports coastwise, 133 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 72,445 bales.

Meeting of German Shoe-Makers—Proposed Strike for Higher Wages.

A mass-meeting was held at the Tenth Ward Hotel yesterday, Alexander Limberg presiding, composed of German journeymen shoemakers, employed on custom work, or boots and shoes made to order; and the object of the meeting was to increase the membership of an organization of this class of workmen, who form a section of the Knights of St. Crispin, to enable them to demand higher wages. It was stated at the meeting that it is difficult for good journeymen to earn more than $12 per week. They are paid by the piece, and not by the day or week, as in most other trades, and from $2 50 to $4 for each pair of boots made is the usual price. It is the intention of the leaders in the new movement to strike for an advance of twenty-five per cent. on the existing rates for custom work, if a sufficient number of journeymen enter into the society combination. Some of the speakers at the meeting inveighed against the practice of certain German shoe-makers in this City who watch for the arrival of emigrant ships at Castle Garden and engage the German emigrant shoe-makers ignorant of the language and customs of the country, to work at lower wages than is usually paid to workmen already settled here.

It was stated that there are about 3,000 German shoe-makers in the City employed in custom work, but there were less than 100 present at the meeting, which was, therefore, regarded as a partial failure.

The speakers were sanguine that the movement would receive a great impetus when the busy season opens, and that a successful strike would be inaugurated.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars—This Day.

ALBANY, March 8.—Commission of Appeals Calendar for Monday, March 10—55½, 34, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70.

The court adjourned until Monday at 10 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—813, Caldwell et al. vs. Weld et al.; 985, Muller vs. Goodyear et al.; 1031, Martin vs. Baldwin; 913, Bennett vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1882, Duryea vs. The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York; 1821, Jones et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York; 1965, Adams vs. The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York; 2141, Dugan vs. The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York; 235, Voorhees et al. vs. Olmstead et al.; 339, Tobias vs. Manly et al.; 371½, Levy vs. Moore; 387½, Spratt vs. Amsick et al.; 405, Wood vs. Cameron; 457, White et al. vs. Talmage et al.; 465, Beveridge et al. vs. Wallace et al.; 669, Claflin vs. Wolfsebacher et al.; 699, Mathews vs. Meyberg et al.; 775, Goldberg vs. Hufnagel et al.; 777½, First National Bank of Denver vs. Moller; 783, Migel et al. vs. Fanenbaum.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—772, People ex rel. J. A. Stemler vs. McGuire; 508, Don vs. Valletta et al.; 1718, Leverich vs. Mayor, &c., City of New-York; 168, Swords, &c., vs. Edgar et al.; 336, The Reversible Collar Company vs. New-Haven Steam-boat Company; 714, Oakley et al. vs. Horton et al.; 730½, Watson vs. Babcock; 776, Harris vs. Equitable Life Insurance Company; 910, Rielly vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; 942, Lewis vs. Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company; 1008, Bradley, Executor, &c., vs. Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company; 1085, Wellenberger vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.; 1124, Hays vs. Connaughton; 1816, O'Donnell vs. Mayor, &c., City of New-York; 2226, Bloss vs. Chittenden, Administrator; 2227, Van Ness vs. Chittenden, Administrator; 934, Van Vorst vs. Bennett; 290, Schuyler vs. Wallace et al.; 993, Moore vs. Mayor, &c., City of New-York; 1026, George the Count Joannes vs. Jennings et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Davis, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—128, Hammersley et al. vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York; 140, Hoyt et al. vs. Cubbedge et al.; 159, Arctic Fire Insurance Company, Austin, President; 160, St. Jargo et al. vs. Van Tassel; 162, Gretzenger vs. Rosenthal; 162, New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company vs. Flynn et al.; 166, Douglass vs. Greene; 167, Levy vs. May et al.; 168, Frith vs. Schanck; 170, Ocean National Bank vs. Carll; 172, Smith vs. Sonnekalb et al.; 173, Dejonge vs. Helmbold; 174, Murray vs. Harway; 177, Paneding et al. vs. Paneding; 2, The People ex rel. Corregan vs. Young Men's F. M. P. Society; 13, Lee et al. vs. Wolf et al.; 86, In the matter, &c., of appointment of trustee of Gray, deceased; 82, Jones vs. The People; 83, The People vs. Daylor; 84, Wood, alias Brown, vs. The People; 120, Price vs. Kegs et al.; 122, Patteson vs. Baker; 125, Halloway vs. Stephens et al.; 127, Story, Administratrix, vs. Orange and Alexander Railroad Company et al.; 133, McLane et al. vs. De Lever; 136, Clark vs. Russell; 137, Clark vs. The New-York Life Insurance Company; 149, Darling vs. Brewster.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Barden, J.—Demurrer—11, Ryerson vs. Brannigan. Issues of Law and Fact—24, State of Tennessee vs. Powell et al.; 34, Robinson vs. Robinson; 81, Mason vs. Cram; 103½, Brown vs. Cochrain; 245, Same vs. Same; 122, Brown vs. Davidson et al.; 124, Hynes vs. Moony et al.; 124, Harrington vs. Gomperts; 125, Prevost, Receiver, vs. Prevost et al.; 126, White vs. The Eagle Paper Collar Company; 127, Thomson vs. Beman et al.; 128, Guidet vs. Cohn; 129, Fish vs. Beman et al.; 130, Foster et al., Executors, vs. Beman et al.; 131, De Ronge vs. The Eagle Life Insurance Company; 132, Douglas vs. Douglas; 133, Quinlan, Receiver, vs. Doane et al.; 134, Weir vs. Vail et al.; 135, Squiers, Executor, et al. vs. Genin et al.; 136, Shackelford vs. Gunther; 137, Zschwetzke vs. Curr et al.; 138, Potter vs. Waring; 139, Dater vs. Tallman; 140, Gilbert vs. Coburn et al.; 141, Whitlock vs. Casanova et al.; 142, Stevens et al., Executors, vs. Stevens et al.; 143, Barry vs. Brune et al.; 144, Griffiths vs. Taylor; 145, Wright et al. vs. Wright, Administrator, et al.; 146, Noser vs. Smith; 147, De Mier vs. Travis.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Fancher, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—25, Herr vs. Fleischman et al.; 28, Schumaker vs. Heinsell; 65, Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Hayes et al.; 71½, Mitchell vs. Smith; 75, Jones vs. The Mayor, &c.; 85, McCabe vs. Green; 86, Goodwin vs. American Institute; 87, Guidet vs. Green; 88, Same vs. Same; 89, Lockwood vs. Green; 90, Roe vs. Green; 91½, Naverra vs. Green; 93, Adams vs. Lanigan; 112, Livingston et al. vs. Winter; 128, In the matter, &c., of Hearn; 152, Boyce vs. Barnett; 154, Erie Railway Company vs. Jefferson Railroad Company et al.; 162, In the matter, &c., of Baltic Fire Insurance Company; 163, Hunt vs. Lippincott; 164, Stewart vs. Drake et al.; 198, Floyd vs. Trask; 198, Union Dime Savings Institution vs. Isley; 202, Brown vs. Wing; 205, Knapp vs. Colgan; 215, Goodridge vs. Lane; 217, Washington Medallion Pen Company vs. Stevenson; 222, —— vs. ——; 227, —— vs. ——; 229, —— vs. ——; 230, —— vs. ——. Call begins at 231.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1931, McClellan vs. Fulton; (J. K.) Keck vs. Werder; 2235, Ham vs. Mason et al.; 377, Ryan vs. Thomson; 1753, Reppler vs. Baxter et al.; 2025, Malony vs. Hinck; 2027, McCready Petroleum Refining Company vs. Brown et al.; 2039, Groesbeck vs. Slute; 1921, Collins vs. Murray; 1575, Black vs. Rosenthal; 257, Jordan et al. vs. New-Haven Steam-boat Company; 1799, Deitz vs. McCallum et al.; 2031, Smith vs. The Westside and Yonkers Patent Railway Company; 2053, Stewart vs. Mesler; 2055, Fisk Pavement and Flagging Company vs. Evans.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1602, Squires, Administrator, vs. Central Park and North and East River Railroad Company; 1612, Hartman et al. vs. Harrison et al.; 1606, Conlan vs. Woodruff; 1180, Hadley vs. American Hand Pegging Manufacturing Company; 1416, Cary vs. Keenan et al.; 1288, Bailey vs. Griswold et al.; 822, Lyons vs. Third-avenue Railroad Company; 1540, Carnes vs. Platt et al.; 26, Beach vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1140, Roemmelt vs. Wolf; 540, Sayr vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 314, Van Nostrand vs. New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company; 390, Hall vs. Baldwin et al.; 1682, Deen vs. De Witt et al., Executors, &c.; 1600, Hilsenbeck vs. Gonser.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Held by Daly, C. J., and Robinson and Loew, J. J.—43, Bandelon vs. Hartman; 54, Wing vs. Lee et al.; 74, Musgrave vs. Bank of North America; 115, Dally et al. vs. Bryan; 116, Dorman vs. McCartan; 117, Underhill vs. Sanford; 118, Dilger vs. Tierney, impleaded; 119, Blessing vs. Farrington; 122, Jee et al. vs. Abrams, impleaded; 126, Markham vs. Higgins; 134, Baefe vs. Trainor et al.; 141, Schiller vs. Webber; 159, —— vs. ——; 70, Lamb et al. vs. Camden and Amboy Railroad Company; 148, McCarthy vs. Morris.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by R. L. Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1539, First National Bank of Lyons vs. Ocean National Bank of New-York City; 1918, Graham vs. Fine; 894, Carey vs. Ker; 1598, Hadden vs. Shapter; 1038, Arons vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 135, Cockroft vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; 866, Kreymborg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 290, Read, Executor, vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1949, Shufeldt vs. Crary et al.; 1960, Brown vs. Smith; 644, Aulman vs. The Central Park, North and East Rivers Railroad Company; 645, Aulman vs. The Central Park, North and East Rivers Railroad Company; 1367, Pohlman vs. Schaefer; 1632, Prawl vs. Mutual Protection Life Society of New-York; 1826, Conant vs. Gordon.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1284, Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company vs. Knoeppel; 673, Gehrling vs. Kalt; 1304, Goldschmidt vs. Dorner; 820, Potterton vs. Dodd; 1272, O'Conner vs. Gates; 2042, Garcia vs. Conte; 2164, Hertz vs. Stimmell; 1578, Stewart vs. Wilkinson; 1580, Martine vs. Cornell; 1582, Thompson vs. Holmes; 1584, Dollinger vs. McNaught; 1586, Gibson vs. Whitney; 1588, Kavanagh vs. Harmens; 1590, Simmons vs. Morse.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1565, Tozetti vs. Bamburger; 1581, Simonson vs. Wily; 1485, Young vs. Coyle; 1493, Newfield vs. Quinn; 1512, Stauff vs. Mittnacht; 1491, Fischer vs. Gross; 1491, Sawyer vs. Rittmiller; 1468, Washburn and M. Manufacturing Company vs. Silber; 1263, Carpenter vs. Sutherland; 2207, Andres vs. Smith; 823, Cowen vs. Dodd; 1103, Romer vs. Healy; 2151, Miller vs. Selter; 1589, Howell vs. Paul; 1593, Jonn vs. Lake.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Howland, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—930, Lister vs. Kalbfleisch; 1672, Staler vs. McMahon; 1685, Mellick vs. Dearing; 1687, Fleick vs. Ebel; 1688, Wittern vs. Hein; 1689, United States Confection Company vs. Bliss; 1690, Bohlen vs. Underhill; 1691, Eastman vs. Delaplaine; 1695, Dugro vs. Von Lilienthall; 1699, Dater vs. Moynagh; 1697, Wood Brothers vs. Stokes; 1702, Goodheart vs. Hanshe; 1703, Eisenbach vs. Reinhardt; 1704, Stenneborn vs. Beck; 1705, Strippes vs. Wenner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Sutherland, J.—Patrick Leavy, homicide; William Hanlon, robbery; Anthony Smith, Benjamin Prescott, John Kelm, Joseph White, John Colbert, burglary and larceny; Albert G. Harvey, Dennis Wallace, Thomas Reilly, grand larceny; William Clark, attempt at grand larceny; James Fitzsimmons, John Murphy, John Scott, felonious assault and battery; David Willis, embezzlement; Charlotte Newman, Elizabeth Ormby, grand larceny; William L. Hunter, false pretenses.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

CALENDAR FOR MONDAY, MARCH 10.

CITY COURT—Nos. 124, 58, 131, 152, 22, 19, 98, 40, 157, 159, 161 to 169 inclusive, and 171 to 181 inclusive.

CRIMINAL COURT—Nos. 2, 114, 113, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, and 132.

Prison Discipline in Pennsylvania.

The forty-sixth annual report of the Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, contains the following:

The combined system of congregate and separate imprisonment, as recently inaugurated in the management of this penitentiary, has thus far worked to our entire satisfaction. The convict's prison life is a graded one, his promotion depending entirely upon himself. When he enters the prison, he is placed in the first, or lowest grade of privileges, in the solitary cell; and then, step by step, as he shows himself worthy, he is advanced, until he reaches the highest point of honor and trust in the institution; among which are attendance upon the church and Sabbath-school services, the day school exercises, the congregate workshop, and the coveted benefits of the Commutation law. For misbehavior he goes back, on the downward scale, to the place of beginning. Hope is ever placed before him as a beacon light to lure him on to a useful, honest, and industrious life when he shall have returned to the world. The treatment of the convict, while in prison, is that of firmness combined with kindness, an exacting compliance with existing regulations, and yet a tender solicitude for his well-being. The government of the prison is intended to be of a broad and uncompromising character, unprejudiced in its execution, and free from even the appearance of partiality; never influenced by either fear or favor, and by its very inexorable character commanding the respect of all concerned.

The number of prisoners in confinement on the 1st of January was 461, and the inspectors say:

Of those received in 1872, there were white males, 167; white females, 2; colored males, 12; total, 181. Of these, 91 were born in Pennsylvania, 49 in other States, and 41 in foreign countries. Of the whole, 136 were never apprenticed to any trade, 10 were apprenticed and left, and 35 served apprenticeships; 60 had parents living, 53 have parents dead; mother living, 39; father living, 29; unmarried, 100; married, 74; widowers, 7; illiterate, 23; read only, 24; read and write, 134; sober, 51; moderate drinkers, 51; occasionally intoxicated, 40; intemperate, 29.

During the latter part of the year, owing to various causes, business became very dull in the weaving and shoe departments, so that it was thought preferable to curtail operations than to sell at a loss, or to add to the large stock of manufactured goods then on hand. In the weaving department 129,680 yards of shirting, checks, jeans, ticking, and carpets were manufactured, being nearly 25,000 yards less than the previous year. In the shoe department 9,071 pairs of boots and shoes were made, an increase of 546 pairs over the last year. In both departments, a large increase in quantity could have been secured had there been any inducement to manufacture. About one-half the prison population are engaged at shoe-making or weaving. They labor in the cells, in which the inmates remain all the time, except when assembled for religious exercises. The cells were intended, when constructed, for "separate confinement at labor," but from increase in population as compared with cell accommodations, that has long ago ceased to be practicable. About two-thirds of the prisoners are kept in separate cells.

The results of associated labor, authorized by act of Assembly, approved April 8, 1869, are, in every aspect, encouraging and gratifying. In the cigar department, the number has been gradually increased, and we now have forty-six engaged at cigar-making; 545,430 cigars were made within the year, being an increase of thirty per cent. over last year. All the cigars are sold as fast as made, with satisfactory financial results.

A Canadian Widow's Encounter With the Constables.

The Guelph *Mercury* says: "Our readers will remember that in the beginning of last December the Sheriff's officers attempted to obtain possession of a lot in the Township of Maryboro', belonging to a widow named Grey, over which there had been considerable litigation, and which by the verdict of the court had become the property of Mr. Ball, barrister, of Galt. The officers were at that time met by resistance on the part of Mrs. Grey and her sons, and the people in the vicinity sympathizing with her as an innocent victim of the law's behests, these functionaries, after vainly attempting to carry out their instructions, left Mrs. Grey for the time being in full possession of the disputed property. But the law was not to be baulked in its work, and last week a renewed and successful effort was made to get possession of the place. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Mrs. Grey for assault on one of the constables who went to the place at the time the attempt was made to eject her in December. This warrant was intrusted to James Armstrong, County Chief Constable, who, with Constable Mann, proceeded to the place on Friday morning to arrest the woman. They were accompanied by the Sheriff's bailiff, Michael Conway, Jr., and five other men to assist the bailiff in enforcing the writ of ejectment, and getting the furniture and other chattels off the place. Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Mann got to the house, when Mrs. Grey was, much to her surprise, arrested. There was no one in the house at the time but herself and a little boy, who, as soon as she was arrested was sent by her to the bush near by for her sons. In the meantime the officers had got her out of the house and into a sleigh. Just at this juncture the two sons appeared on the scene, and at once comprehending the situation, threw off their coats, ran into the house, and brought out each a shot-gun, which they cocked at Mr. Armstrong, and threatened to shoot him if he did not let their mother go. Mr. Armstrong drew his revolver, and threatened to shoot back if the slightest resistance was shown. On seeing this, the one at which the pistol was aimed, dropped his gun, when Mr. Armstrong set his foot on it. He and Mr. Mann then turned on the other son, threatened him also with a leaden bullet or two, and after some struggling got possession of his gun.

While this was going on the mother slipped out of the sleigh and got into the house, where she armed herself with an ax, and vowed she would strike all and sundry who would try to take her again, or effect an entrance into the house. Immediately after this Mr. Conway and his assistants, in spite of the woman's threats, entered the house and proceeded as quickly as possible to remove the furniture. On their entrance Mrs. Grey beat a retreat up-stairs, where she still retained the ax and where she continued to menace the intruders. As they were prevented by her from getting up-stairs, they proceeded to demolish the flooring of the up-stairs place, and had taken it nearly all down, when she, standing on one of the boards, fell through, but was caught by them in her fall. During this time the sons, who had been pretty well cowed by the determined attitude of Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Mann, did not offer any resistance worth speaking of to the bailiff or his men, who had been working hard all day in the removal of the furniture, hay, and other chattels, and about 5 o'clock gave up possession of the place to Mr. Ball's agent. Soon after the constables again arrested Mrs. Grey, and again got her into the sleigh.

The news of the proceedings at the place having got abroad, a crowd of people collected during the afternoon, who, knowing that the officers of the law were simply doing their duty, offered them no opposition or resistance, but, at the same time, deeply sympathized with Mrs. Grey, whom they regarded as an injured woman, and a victim of the law. This crowd gathered about the sleigh in which she was placed, and when the constables were preparing to depart with her, some of the bystanders seized the horses by the head, others took the woman out of the sleigh, and got her out of the way. As it was growing dark, and there were only two officers to cope with a large crowd of men who expressed to the constable their determination not to allow her to be taken out of Maryboro', the officers saw that it would be madness to remain, and that it would be dangerous to make another attempt to seize her. They therefore departed, and though dispossessed of her farm, the woman is still at large.

AUCTION SALES.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 694 BROADWAY, corner of 4th-st., will sell at auction MONDAY and TUESDAY, books, old and new; WEDNESDAY, coins and medals; THURSDAY, publications on various subjects, including history, biography, &c., and a lot of novels from a circulating library; FRIDAY, the remainder of the late John Allan's curiosities, comprising books, engravings, silver-ware, old china, Scotch plaid, snuff-boxes, minerals, antique furniture, &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, MONDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, within their store, Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo Netherton, and can be seen on Pier No. 14 East River. Fresh Naples Oranges, cargo San Pietro, and can be seen on Pier No. — East River. 300 cases Valencia Oranges, 300 boxes Valencia Oranges, 54 barrels Italian Chestnuts.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—EASTERN DISTRICT of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAMS, HARRIS & CO., bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, at the sales-rooms No. 391 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, on the 17th day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of furs, parasols, straw goods, caps, &c., &c., &c., composing the stock in trade of the aforesaid bankrupts.

ISAAC F. BISSELL, Assignee, &c.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY ORDER OF THE Supreme Court.—I will expose for sale, at 10 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, March 13, 1873, at the foot of 106th-st., East River, about 200 tons of Fell's Patent Fertilizer. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.

THOMAS J. CUMMINS, Deputy Sheriff.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD FRENCH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at French's Hotel, corner Chatham and Frankfort streets, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of February, 1873.

MATILDA FRENCH, Executrix.
T. J. FRENCH,
R. P. FRENCH,
C. T. FRENCH,
H. B. FRENCH,
LOUIS FRENCH, } Executors.

f3-lawemM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHIAS CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Alexander S. Clark, No. 74 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of October, 1872.

SAMUEL Y. CLARK,
ALEXANDER S. CLARK,
JOHN M. CLARK,
Administrators of Matthias Clark, deceased.

oc7-lawemM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. BURTNETT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of H. P. Allen, Esq., No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of December, 1872.

HENRY B. BURTNETT,
ABRAHAM G. BURTNETT,
MARY E. BURTNETT, Executors.

d16-lawemM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL S. WYCKOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of George Clark, No. 104 Murray-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of October, 1872.

GEORGE CLARK,
JAMES M. RAYMOND, Executors.

oc21-lawemM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA SANDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, corner Twenty-third-street and Third-avenue, in the People's Savings Bank, or to John Henry Hull, attorney, at his office, No. 240 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 23th day of December, 1872. CHARLES T. RODGERS, Executor.

ja6-lawemM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY D. BULKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 93 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of March next.—Dated New-York the 7th day of September, 1872.

s9-lawemM* HENRY W. BULKLEY, Executor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION 1873.

THE OFFICIAL CATALOGUE OF THE American Department

will be published immediately. A limited number of advertisements will be received from exhibitors and from the general public.

Application should be made at once to this office, where information will be given and specimen pages furnished.

Cuts of Machinery, &c., intended for insertion in the Catalogue, must be furnished by advertisers, and forwarded without delay, with full explanations.

EBEN BREWER,
No. 51 Chambers-st.,
New-York.

JUST ISSUED.

UNDER LOCK AND KEY.

A NOVEL.

By T. W. SPEIGHT,

Author of "Brought to Light," &c.

12mo. Fine cloth. $1 75.

LYRICS.

By PEARL RIVERS.

12mo. Extra cloth. $1 25.

AS "SHE" WOULD HAVE IT.

A Woman's Opinion on the Female Suffrage Question.

By "ALEX."

12mo. Fine cloth. $1.

For sale by Booksellers generally, or will be sent by mail, postpaid, upon receipt of the price by

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, PURCHASING AGENT'S OFFICE, NO. 300 WEST 23D-ST. NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1873.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived at this office until March 10 next, for supplying to the Erie Railway Company, 5,000 reams paper, more or less, for the current year, to be supplied as required for use, and in about the following proportions, delivered in New-York, subject to inspection:

1,500 reams 11lb. Cap, 13x16.
100 reams 13lb. Cap, 14¼x17, (No. 311.)
300 reams 14lb. Cap, 14x17.
300 reams 16lb. Cap, 14x17.
100 reams 18lb. Cap, 14x17.
50 reams 14lb. Cap, 14x17, pink.
50 reams 14lb. Cap, 14x17, yellow.
300 reams 22lb. No. 42, 16x26.
450 reams 22lb. W. bill, 17x22.
100 reams 28lb. W. bill, 17x24.
250 reams 30lb. W. bill, 17x24.
300 reams 14lb. D. letter, 16x20.
300 reams 20lb. D. letter, 16x20.
100 reams 28lb. Time-table, 20x26, to be worked wet.
100 reams 28lb. Time-table, 22x31½, to be worked wet.
300 reams 16lb. Ticket-sales, 16¼x18.
100 reams 22lb. Demy, 16x21.
100 reams 24lb. Demy, 16x21.
100 reams 26lb. Demy, 16x21.
100 reams 24lb. D. W. bill, 19x24.
100 reams 14lb. Com. Letter, 11½x18.
100 reams 10lb. Packet Post, 11½x18.
50 reams 38lb. Double Cap, 17x28.

Samples of any quality required will be furnished on application at this office, and any other information in regard to the same.

L. L. LOCKWOOD, Purchasing Agent.

PROPOSALS FOR CONDENSED MILK.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, CORNER OF 3D-AV. AND 11TH-ST., NEW-YORK, March 3, 1873.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed as above, will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, until 3 o'clock P. M. of the 15th March inst., for supplying to the institutions under their charge Condensed Milk of the best quality, for the period of one year, commencing on the 1st April, 1873. Parties proposing for the above will submit samples for examination and analysis, and the milk selected will be the standard for future delivery. The milk delivered under the contract will be analyzed by a competent chemist at such times as the Commissioners may determine.

Satisfactory security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and the proposals to state in full the names of principals and sureties, with their place of business and residence, and the Board reserves to itself the right to reject all offers not deemed by them advantageous to the Department.

ISAAC BELL,
JAMES BOWEN,
OWEN W. BRENNAN,
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
ALEXANDER FREAR, } Commissioners.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT OF THE **ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,**

PURCHASING AGENT'S OFFICE, NO. 300 WEST 23D ST., NEW-YORK, March 8, 1873.

Written proposals will be received until MONDAY, 17th inst., for supplying to the Erie Railway Company, for the current year, 1,000 kegs, more or less, of square and hexagon nuts, cold and hot pressed, of best quality, as required from time to time. Also for supplying, as above, fifty tons, more or less, of cast steel for tools, and frog steel in bars, plates and points, as required for use for current year, all to be subject to inspection and rejection if not satisfactory. Any further information will be furnished on application at this office. **L. L. LOCKWOOD, PURCHASING AGENT.**

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE.—EAST RIVER BRIDGE.—Sealed proposals will be received until April 1, 1873, for the delivery of 7,000 cubic yards of cut Granite Face Stone, required during the present year for the completion of the Brooklyn tower, East River Bridge. Plans and specifications to be seen at the Engineer's office. Printed specifications sent upon application by mail. Address NEW-YORK BRIDGE COMPANY, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FURNITURE.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]

B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO., 155 Chatham-Street.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS, PARLOR SUITES, CHAMBER SUITES, **DINING-ROOM SUITES,** MIRRORS, DESKS, and a general and varied assortment of every description of FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, **MATTRESSES & BEDDING,** at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.

Payments by Installments, if Desired.

STORAGE

FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, AND PAINTINGS; also, for CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &c., at the NEW FIRST-CLASS WAREHOUSE, NOS. 102 TO 111 EAST 32D-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV. TRUNKS, CASES, and other packages containing articles of EXTRA VALUE can be stored with SAFETY at low rates.

PERSONS can forward their goods from any part of EUROPE or AMERICA direct to this warehouse. THE PUBLIC is invited to examine the superior accommodations, light, ventilation, safety, &c., which this warehouse possesses over all others.

JOHN H. MORRELL,
OWNER AND PROPRIETOR.

PLATE-GLASS MIRRORS

For sale, two extra-size gilt frame mantel glasses; one large gilt frame pier glass, and one very large oval glass, gilt frame. These glasses are suitable for hotel or store purposes, at BATTERSON'S Furniture Storage Establishment, 690 6th-av., near 40th-st.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH Water-cooler.—The best meat, fruit, and ice preserver in the world; highest awards American Institute, 1867, 1869, 1871. A. M. LESLEY, Manufacturer, Nos. 224 and 226 West 23d-st., New-York. Send for book. Refrigerators repaired.

HOTELS.

GARDNER HOUSE.

This new and elegant hotel, corner of Michigan-av. and Jackson-st., Chicago, containing 250 rooms, facing the public park, and overlooking Lake Michigan, central for business or pleasure, is now open, and offers accommodations unsurpassed in this country or Europe. GARDNER & GOULD, Proprietors.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

YOUNG LADIES' CHRISTIAN ASSO-CIATION, No. 64 Irving-place, corner 18th-st.—Persons seeking governesses, teachers, copyists, saleswomen, seamstresses, machine operators, or companions, can be well supplied by calling at the above address; references required.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. **And the "Times" West-Side Office,** No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT BEDELL'S, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av., will be found a large number of well-recommended servants of all nations and capacities; also, waiters, coachmen, and gardeners, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV.— On hand as usual, for the country or city, English, Scotch, Protestant, professed, and all other cooks, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, house-workers, and all kinds of female and male servants.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., formerly with Bedell, will be found a number of desirable servants, of all nations—Protestant and Catholic, City and country.

AT MRS. LOWE'S LARGE AND SPACI-ous rooms, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st., constantly found a number of superior German servants highly recommended.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS. —By a respectable, young, neat and tidy German girl, in a private family; no objection to doing fine washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; best references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a young woman who is neat, clean, and tidy, and well recommended from last employer; thoroughly understands her duties in all branches; has no objections to be generally useful in a family when required. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS. —By a Scotch Protestant young woman, who is a good seamstress, operator, &c.; has good City reference; no objection to the country; will see to children. Apply for B., at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS, or waiting, plain sewing, any useful position in a good family, by a nice, quiet, even-tempered girl, with City references; are twenty-three; wages $16 or $15. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH girl, as chamber-maid and seamstress; good operator; can cut or fit for children; good reference. Call for two days at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

CHAMBER-MAID.—IN COUNTRY OR City, by a Protestant chamber-maid and fine washer, a situation; she is an excellent waitress, or would take the place of nurse. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTA-ble young woman as first-class chamber-maid and assist in the washing, or do sewing; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COMPANION TO A LADY, SEAM-stress, or house-keeping.—By a neat, tidy, well-recommended young English Protestant woman; no objections to travel with a family, if desired; can be generally useful in almost any capacity. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO Scotch Protestant women; one is an excellent cook, the other a good chamber-maid and fine washer and ironer; the cook will do the plain washing; wages, $18 and $16 per month; City references from parties who may be seen. Apply for C. and S., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a respectable, neat, and tidy girl in a private family; understands cooking in all its various branches; is willing and obliging; no objection to a short distance in the country; has good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY PROTEST-ant woman in a private family; no objection to assist with the coarse washing; has good references, and understands the cooking of game, &c.; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK—DINNER OR ORDER.—BY A RE-spectable woman in a private family, boarding-house or restaurant; City or country; has five years' reference from her last employer; is willing and obliging; is also a good pastry cook. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.— By a competent young woman, who is well recommended; is Protestant; can do nice family cooking, excellent washing and ironing; has no objections to make herself generally useful in a kind family. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—NO WASHING; WAGES $20.—A young wholesome-looking girl, with City references for sobriety, honesty, and thorough competency as plain and fancy cook; good bread baker. May be seen at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

EMPLOYERS

Can always be PROMPTLY SUITED with

DOMESTIC HELP

OF ALL NATIONALITIES AT

ODELL'S,

No. 109 West 34th-st., Near Broadway. ESTABLISHED 1859.

COOK.—COARSE WASHING, WAGES $18 OR $20, age thirty-five, sober, honest, and clean; is a first-rate family cook, so recommended by a patron of this office (City lady); will go a little way in country. Apply at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, as good thorough cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; will assist in the coarse washing; a private family or boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

COOK.—A PROFESSED COOK, CAPABLE OF filling a man's place at cooking, in a private family, with City references for same, can be secured, for either City or country, at Aubrey's Select Family Office, 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, about thirty, highly respectable, and recommended as being an honest, trustworthy, sober woman and good cook; can do all kinds of cooking and baking; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE GIRL, as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; is a good bread and biscuit maker; all kinds of desserts; willing to go to the country. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS first-class cook; can do all kinds of nice cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has several years' City reference. Apply at Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WO-man as first-class cook; understands meats, soups, pastries, game, desserts, &c.; excellent bread and biscuit baker; excellent City reference. Call at No. 205 East 20th-st., near 3d-av., one flight up.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; would assist in washing; has the best City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 182 West 28th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS a first-class cook; understands both French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; IS A good plain cook, washer, and ironer; the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 414 East 16th-st., second floor, front room.

COOK.—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A COOK, washer and ironer; is good bread maker; would take a place to do house-work. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner of 12th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 331 East 48th-st.

COOK.—AS GOOD COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly; excellent baker; good City references. Call at No. 872 6th-av., in the store.

DRESS-MAKER — BY A FIRST-CLASS dress-maker, who has her own machine, and can do all kinds of sewing, a pleasant, permanent home, where she can have her little boy, two and a half years of age; the best references. Call on or address Dress-maker, No 40 East 10th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—BY A FRENCH DRESS-maker, lately from Paris; sewed there a long time with Mme. Vignon; to go by the day. Call on or address Mlle. NANGOUD, No. 450 4th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS dress-maker, to go out by the day, in private families; sewing by the Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call at No. 285 8th-av.

EMPLOYERS WANTING FIRST-CLASS colored cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, pantry-maids, parlor-maids, &c., should call at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY German girl, in a small private family; has good references, and understands her work thoroughly; is willing and obliging, and has no objection to a short distance in the country; small pretensions for a good home. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, to do general house-work; is a plain cook, good washer and ironer. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN EXPERIENCED German lady's maid; speaks French and English; excellent City reference. Call for two days at No. 11 East 27th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A PROTESTANT, WHO has hitherto lived with private families in that capacity, solicits washing to do by month or dozen; understands fluting and doing up children's clothes, and fine work of every description in superior style; highly recommended from employers. Apply at No. 247 East 28th-st., third floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTEST-ant woman, very respectable and very first-class laundress; will do chamber-work, French fluting, and all kinds of fine work; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av. Very best City references.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young woman; can flute, polish, puff, and do up laces and fineries in superior style; City references that will bear the strictest investigation. Inquire for R., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PRO-testant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has nineteen months' City reference from last employer. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has three years' reference; no objection to the country. Apply to PELTON & Co., No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUN-dress the fine washing of a few families, ladies' or gentlemen's; flannels and blankets scoured equal to new. Call or address at any time, Laundress, No. 147 West 40th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—WAGES, $18; A VERY DE-sirable family servant, unsurpassed as a laundress, and referring to first-class City families, now on hand at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.— Protestant; a very capable, neat, and industrious girl, an excellent laundress and neat plain sewer, with the best of City references; wages $16. At Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Chamber-maid.—By a very clean, tidy, young Scotch Protestant girl, who is willing to be generally useful in any capacity which she may be able to fulfil; is very kind and attentive to children; will be well recommended. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE.—A FIRST-CLASS INFANT'S NURSE, to take entire charge from birth and bring it up on the bottle; wages $18; City or country; Europe or California; young, genteel; five years' City reference; a really unexceptionable servant. At Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—FOR GROWN CHILDREN; VERY good plain sewer; young, neat, and tidy; wages $15 or $14; her late employer (in the City) says she is careful and kind to children, quiet, well-behaved and perfectly trustworthy. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG French girl, in a private family, or would do chamber-work; can talk English, French, and German; has good references; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug store.

NURSE, OR NURSE AND SEAMS-TRESS or Chambermaid, or Nursery Governess. By a German young woman; experienced nurse; speaks and teaches German, French, and English fluently; very best City testimonials; country, or city, or travel. Call at No. 335 4th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from its birth; can bring it up with the bottle; no objection to the country; has good references. Apply at 721 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL AS nurse; can bring up baby on bottle; willing to go to the country or travel with a lady; two and a half years' reference from last place. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEST-ant woman as infant's nurse; is thoroughly competent and well-recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

NURSE.—UNDERSTANDS TAKING CARE of an infant from birth or growing children; good seamstress; best City references; no objection to travel. Call at No. 33 West 44th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL to take care of children and to assist with chamber-work. Call for two days at No. 329 East 28th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND THOROUGH DRESS-maker—Skillful operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine and neat sewer by hand; neat and genteel looking; City references; are under thirty; wages $18. At Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

SEAMSTRESS.—A GERMAN WOMAN that takes in all kinds of sewing for families, hotels, and restaurants, wishes more engagements. Call or address Mrs. Wichner, 128 1st-av., third floor.

WAITRESS.—FIRST-CLASS AND HIGHLY recommended by present employer, whom she leaves this week; understands the courses of a dinner, salad dressing, and the care of silver perfectly; wages, $18; young, neat, and pleasant. Orders received at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., near 26th-st., up-stairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTA-ble and recommended young woman as first-class waitress, country or city; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, or chambermaid and waitress; best City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

MALES.

ALL WHO ARE IN WANT OF COPY-ists, mechanics, laborers, porters, office boys, or any kind of male labor, are requested to apply to W. B. Churchill, at No. 134 Bowery, between Grand and Broome sts., personally or by letter; no charge to employer or employé; office hours from 10 A. M. to 12 M., and 1½ to 3½ P. M., daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted. Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch of the Y. M. C. A.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY an Englishman; thoroughly competent; undeniable City references. Apply or address J. A., care of Bridgman, florist, No. 878 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom; German, married man, no family; of long experience; understands his business in all its branches; excellent driver; will be found sober, respectable and willing; best City references. Address ADAM, Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man; thoroughly understands City driving, and the care and management of horses, harness, and carriages; unexceptionable City reference for ability and character. Inquire for P., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN; careful driver; understands the care and management of horses well; willing to make himself useful; moderate wages; City or country; first-class reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st.

COACHMAN, GROOM, PLAIN GAR-dener.—By a Protestant man, aged twenty-five years, who is a good plain gardener, careful driver, and first-class groom; will furnish best recommendations from past employers. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—PLAIN GARDENER OR BUT-ler, cook or house-keeper, by a Scotchman and wife, no children; best City recommendations; both are thoroughly competent; aged 43 years. Apply No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A first-class middle-aged man, not afraid to work; City or country; reference as to honesty, sobriety, and thorough knowledge of his business. Address James, Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SIN-gle man; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference; five years in last place. Address J., Box No. 19 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, who understands his business; has six years' best City reference from his last place. Address for two days, Coachman, Box No. 48, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACH-man by a Protestant Swiss man; single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable reference. Address T. R., Box 222 *Times* office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, Protestant, whose services of a coachman are required; has fourteen years of unexceptionable testimonials from first-class families. Address William, Box No. 17, *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GERMAN MARRIED man as coachman or gardener, or to take charge of a farm in the country; best of reference from his last employer. Call at No. 65 Montgomery-st., up-stairs.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN as coachman and plain gardener, and to make himself generally useful; no objection to the country. Address M. D., Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; HAS the best of City reference from his last employer, who is going to Europe. Address J. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS coachman; best references. Call or address Thomas, No. 32 East 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GER-man; good driver; wife, first-class cook and baker; good references. Call or address Coachman, 454 4th-av.

FARMER.—DAIRY OR HOUSE-WORK, with or without cottage, by an American man and wife; understand the management of farm, growing of all crops, cattle, &c.; wife is an excellent butter maker; also, carer of poultry, or will do house-work; best recommendations. Apply No. 133 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED man, aged twenty-five years; fully understands all branches of gardening, such as hot and cold graperies, forcing, hot and green houses, fruit, flowers, vegetables, &c.; best recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, thoroughly practical in all departments; greenhouse grape-growing; all kinds of work out-doors; would take charge of the farm if required. Address F. L., in the florist store, No. 878 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, who has learned the business in Europe; also, has nine years' experience in some of the largest places in this country; the best of reference can be given from last place. Address J. G. H., No. 9 John-st., seed-store.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO understands the care and management of greenhouses, graperies, flowers, vegetables, and fruit-growing, &c.; can lay out gardens; best testimonials. Address J. E., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAR-ried man (English Protestant) as first-class gardener; thoroughly understands the care of a greenhouse and grapery; with or without a cottage; good references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE GERMAN, competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; milk no cow; has references. Address GARDENER, care A. Thomson, No. 243 Grand-st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN AS gardener; thoroughly understands the business, and is a working man. Address Scotchman, No. 67 Nassau-st., seed-store.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTESTANT young man from Holland; understands the care of horses; good careful driver; thorough horseman; milk; make himself useful about the place and house; best testimonials for honesty, capability, sobriety, &c.; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG MAN; is a thorough waiter; speaks French, German, and English fluently; understands the care of silver; getting up salads of all kinds in the best manner; undoubted City testimonials for honesty, sobriety, punctuality; country or city; will travel. At No. 335 4th-av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN (SINGLE) as waiter or valet; would take care of an invalid gentleman; first-class City reference. Address Valet, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO procure a situation for a waiter whom he can highly recommend. Call or address, for two days, No. 25 West 13th-st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRIS-tian Association requests merchants, bankers, manufacturers, and business men generally, who are in want of book-keepers, entry clerks, salesmen, office clerks, copyists, office boys, porters, &c., to make application to WILLIAM F. LEE, Chairman Employment Committee, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK, entry clerk, or assistant book-keeper; can give the best City reference; salary moderate to commence with. Address G. M. T., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE HARD-ware business, as clerk or entry clerk; understands the business, and can give good references. Address Hardware, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

ENERGETIC, RELIABLE BUSINESS men can realize good incomes soliciting life insurance for a liberal City company; salaries will be paid to first-class men with undoubted references. Address LIFE INSURANCE, Box No. 5,790 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—MEN WHO WRITE VERY plainly to assist in the preparation of Wilson's Business Directory. Address in writing of the applicant, stating references, R. B. HALLOCK, No. 8 Green-st. Applications in person not attended to.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MIGNON, (Italian Opera)—Mme. Pauline Lucca, Miss Kellogg, signor Vizzani.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—NO THOROUGHFARE—Mr. W. J. Florence, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Pateman.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUGHING IT—Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Fawcet, Mrs. John Wood.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK—Mr. E. Sothern, Miss. Pentel, Miss Katherine Rogers.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ALIXE—Mr. G. Fisher, Mr. Geo. Clarke, Miss Clara Morris.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD—Mr. M. Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. C. W. Ravel, Miss Fanny Beane.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mr. Leffingwell, Mlle. Diani.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—MASKS AND FACES, &c.—Buckley and Sharpley's Minstrels.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LECTURE by Bret Harte, on "The Argonauts of '49."

HARLEM HALL.—LECTURE by Rev. Dr. Hepworth, on "Our American Homes."

COOPER INSTITUTE.—EXHIBITION OF LAUGHING GAS.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$13
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 3
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra 3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $13 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 33d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

It is reported that the Senate will yet take up the cases of Senator CALDWELL and ex-Senator PATTERSON. The former is a very puzzling case. The books afford no precedent. CALDWELL confesses to having bought off a rival candidate. Was that bribery? If so, was the election void? Ought CALDWELL to be expelled? or his rival admitted? or a new election awaited? If all these questions are to be debated, the session of the Senate will be indefinite. Yet one thing ought to be made plain: that CALDWELL did a corrupt and dishonorable act, which renders him unfit for the Senate. As to Mr. PATTERSON, we fear it is too late for the Senate to make amends for the way in which that worthy was allowed to leave without condemnation.

We print, this morning, the act reorganising the common schools of this City, in full, and our readers will see that it contains the amendments which we urged as necessary. We hope that the bill will now speedily pass the Senate without material alteration, and especially that the mode of selecting the commissioners will not be changed. In former years it was safe enough to choose our school officers by popular vote, but those who think a return to that method desirable at the present time, should remember how greatly our population has changed since the period when proper persons were selected to these positions by the people. By making these places elective now, we might have a bare possibility of obtaining incumbents under whom the schools would not suffer; by keeping them appointive we are certain of gaining competent officers. We can see no reason, therefore, for venturing upon a rash experiment.

Our Albany correspondent gives some very interesting information in his letter to-day, concerning the Indians of New-York State. Our red brother is not yet entirely extinct in the State which was once his favorite hunting-ground, and in which he has left so many traces of his rule, through the names of rivers, forests, waterfalls, and mountains. Supplies for the Indians still surviving among us are included in the Appropriation bill now before the Assembly; and the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs has three bills of a similar character before it.

Every one will remember the scrip dividend of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. It was, in fact, a dividend of profits. When the Government demanded that it should pay tax as profits, the company answered: No. This is not profits; it is "water." But the Government insisted that if the scrip could earn dividends, as it can and does, it was fair to tax it. A step in the settlement of the matter was taken on Saturday by the seizure of seventeen locomotives, in the round-house at West Albany, by the Collector of that district. The public will be interested in seeing if the company can escape taxation on profits which are so enormous that they cannot be distributed in the ordinary way, but have to be added to the capital stock. While freights are so high that it takes four bushels of Western grain to pay the carriage of one bushel to the seaboard, the least that the companies which practice this extortion should do is to contribute their share to the public burdens.

Some Names to be Remembered.

The country is already informed of the nature and extent of the shameful robbery of the Treasury by Congress, in voting its members back pay. It is proper that it should know exactly who committed the offense, where they came from, and of what politics they are, that they may be marked, and no further confidence be hereafter placed in them. Gentlemen who have shown themselves capable of taking $1,640,000 in a lump from the pockets of the tax-payers, and transferring it to their own, while voting an annual increase of expenditure to the amount of several millions more, almost without debate, deserve to be known. There are tricks in legislation by which they could put their nefarious scheme under cover of an important appropriation bill, and smuggle it through before public opinion could be fairly concentrated upon it; but there are no tricks by which public opinion can be turned away from the act now. It stands by itself. Its unmitigated dishonesty is not to be concealed. Every voter in the land can understand it. The men who are responsible for it cannot now shirk the consequences of their acts.

The test vote in the House of Representatives is the one on adopting the provision for back pay. It stood ninety-nine *for* and ninety-seven *against*. The members who voted for the provision are named below, and divided into four groups. One of these consists of members from the South, *i. e.*, from the ten States that went into the rebellion, and the State of Tennessee. The second group consists of members from the West, including Missouri and Kentucky. The third group embraces members from the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, and the fourth, members from the Eastern or New-England States. The names of Democrats and Liberal Republicans are in italics:

I.
THE SOUTH.
(Including Tennessee and West Virginia.)

Bigby, Georgia; Boardman, Louisana; Buckley, Alabama; Butler, Tennessee; *Caldwell*, Tennessee; Cobb, North Carolina; *Du Bose*, Georgia; *Duke*, Virginia; Elliott, South Carolina; *Garrett*, Tennessee; *Orticher*, Virginia; Darrall, Louisiana; *Giddings*, Texas; *Golladay*, Tennessee; *Hancock*, Texas; *Hanks*, Arkansas; *Harper*, North Carolina; Harris, Mississippi; Hays, Alabama; *Herndon*, Texas; *Leach*, North Carolina; Maynard, Tennessee; McKee, Mississippi; Morey, Louisiana; Morphis, Mississipi; *Niblack*, Florida; Perce, Louisiana; Platt, Virginia; Price, Georgia; Rainey, South Carolina; *Rogers*, North Carolina; Sheldon, Louisiana; *Sloss*, Alabama; Snyder, Arkansas; Stowell, Virginia; Sypher, Louisiana; Thomas, North Carolina; Turner, Alabama; *Vaughan*, Tennessee; *Waddell*, North Carolina: Whitely, Georgia.

II.
THE WEST.
(Including Missouri and Kentucky.)

Averill, Minnesota; Bingham, Ohio; Burdett, Missouri; Coghlan, California; *Dodds*, Ohio; Dunnell, Minnesota; *Eldridge*, Wisconsin; *Comingo*, Missouri; *Connor*, Michigan; *Crossland*, Kentucky; Houghton, California; *Kendall*, Nevada; *King*, Missouri; *Lamison*, Ohio; *McHenry*, Kentucky; *McKinney*, Ohio; Packard, Indiana; Parker, Missouri; Peck, Ohio; *Rice*, Kentucky; *Robinson*, Illinois; Sargent, California; Shanks, Indiana; Snapp, Illinois; *Stevens*, Illinois; Stoughton, Michigan; *Sutherland*, Michigan; *Voorhees*, Indiana; Williams, Indiana; *Winchester*, Kentucky.

III.
THE MIDDLE STATES.
(Pennsylvania, New-York, and New-Jersey.)

Buell, New-York; *Foster*, Pennsylvania; *Getz*, Pennsylvania; Dickey, Pennsylvania; *Griffith*, Pennsylvania; Harmer, Pennsylvania; Hazleton, New-Jersey; Lamport, New-York; Lansing, New-York; *Meyers, B. F.*, Pennsylvania; Myers, L., Pennsylvania; Negley, Pennsylvania; *Perry*, New-York; *Potter*, New-York; Prindle, New-York; *Randall*, Pennsylvania; *Rogers*, New-York; *Sherwood*, Pennsylvania; *Storm*, Pennsylvania; St. John, New-York; *Townsend*, New-York; *Tuthill*, New-York; *Williams*, New-York; *Wood*, New-York.

IV.
NEW-ENGLAND.

Oakes Ames, Massachusetts; *Banks*, Massachusetts; Butler, Massachusetts; Twitchell, Massachusetts.

The following is the list of members voting against the proposition, which it is not necessary to analyze:

NAYS—Messrs. *Acker*, Ambler, *Archer*, *Arthur*, Barber, *Barnum*, Beatty, *Beck*, *Bell*, *Bird*, *Blair* of Michigan, *Braxton*, Buffinton, Bunnell, Burchard, *Campbell*, Clarke, Conger, Colton, *Cox*, *Crebs*, Crocker, *Davis*, Dawes, Donnan, *Dox*, Eames, *Ely*, Esty, *Farnsworth*, Finkelnburg, Foster of Ohio, Frye, Garfield, *Goodrich*, Hale, Haisey, *Harris* of Virginia, Havens, Hawley of Illinois, Hawley of Connecticut, Hay of Illinois, Hazelton of Wisconsin, *Hubbard*, Hill, Hoar, *Holman*, *Kellogg* of Connecticut, *Kerr*, *Killinger*, *Lowe*, Lynch, *Marshall*, *McClelland*, *McCormick*, McCrary, McGrew, *McIntyre*, Merriam, *Merrick*, Monroe, *Niblack* of Indiana, Orr, Packer, Palmer, Poland, *Read*, *Rice* of Illinois, E. H. Roberts, *W. R. Roberts*, *Roosevelt*, Rusk, Sawyer, Scofield, Shellabarger, *Shober*, Shoemaker, Smith of New-York, Smith of Ohio, Smith of Vermont, *Speer*, Starkweather, Stevenson, *Swann*, Terry, Townsend of Pennsylvania, Upson, *Van Trump*, Wakeman, Walden, Waldron, Wallace, *Warren*, Wells, Wheeler, Willard, and Wilson of Ohio—97.

Of the supporters of the proposition, forty-one were from the South, which section has but fifty-nine votes in the House. Thirty were from the West. Twenty-four were from the Middle States, as they were formerly called. Only four were from the East, and these were all furnished by Massachusetts, OAKES AMES very properly leading the list, and, also very properly, being flanked by BEN. BUTLER and N. P. BANKS. New-York furnished twelve, or one-half of all the members from the Middle States engaged in the steal. To the credit of New-York City, let it be remembered that only one of these came from here. His name is FERNANDO WOOD. Do Messrs. DUELL, LAMPORT, LANSING, PRINDLE, and ST. JOHN, Republicans from the rural districts, like the company they are found in? They have betrayed their constituents, inflicted a severe blow on the party they belong to, plundered the Treasury, and earned for their course the indignant contempt of honest men. Does the society of Mr. WOOD, who is reputed to have pleaded the statute of limitations to keep him out of State prison, compensate for all this?

Dividing the vote in the House according to parties, we find that the vote for the steal was cast by 51 Republicans and 48 Democrats; the vote against the steal included 60 Republicans and 37 Democrats. It will be seen that neither party can lay the blame on the other. The Democrats who voted for the scheme were more than a majority of all the Democrats in the House. The Republicans who voted for the scheme were much less than a majority of all the Republicans in the House. Was it, then, a Democratic measure? By no means. It was a plunderers' measure, and of those, we regret to say, neither party enjoys a monopoly. The Republicans might have defeated it, and did not. The Democrats might have defeated it, and they did not. Let Republicans and Democrats alike own the facts with shame.

In the Senate, the vote which can, without injustice to any one, be called a test vote, was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Ames, *Bayard*, *Blair*, Brownlow, Caldwell, Cameron, Carpenter, Clayton, *Cooper*, *Davis*, Flanagan, Gilbert, *Goldthwaite*, *Hamilton* of Texas, Hill, Hitchcock, Lewis, Logan, *Machen*, Morrill of Maine, *Norwood*, Nye, Osborn, Pool, *Ransom*, Rice, Robertson, Sawyer, Spencer, Stewart, *Stockton*, *Tipton*, *Trumbull*, *Vickers*, and *West*—36.

NAYS.—Messrs. Anthony, Boreman, Buckingham, *Casserly*, Chandler, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Frelinghuysen, *Hamilton* of Maryland, Hamlin, Howe, Kelley, Morrill of Vermont, Patterson, Pratt, Ramsey, *Saulsbury*, *Schurz*, Scott, Sherman, *Sprague*, *Thurman*, Windom, and Wright—27.

Here we see very much the same facts as in the House, only more plainly. Of these 36 ayes, 21 were cast by Senators from the South, and of these 21, 14 were Republicans. In all, 23 Republicans voted aye, and 23 nay; 14 Democrats and Liberals voted aye, and 5 nay. Among the Republicans who voted *against* the proposition, it is hardly necessary to say that Senator CONKLING is found.

We invite the careful attention of the country, and especially of the Republican Party, to the above facts. If the Republican Party is to retain the confidence of the people, it must withdraw its own confidence from the men who appear on the wrong side of the above lists. The country ought not to forgive, and will not forgive, the supporters of such a shameless fraud as we have now fully exposed.

The Break-Down of Law.

The failure of the Scannell trial will undoubtedly create a very painful feeling in the public mind. The guilt of the man was so clearly proved that no attempt was made to deny it. He had followed his victim, DONOHOE, for months, with the open and avowed design of killing him. There had been a sort of vendetta going on between the SCANNELL and DONOHOE families, and at last it culminated in the murder which formed the subject of the recent trial. SCANNELL declared he would take his victim's life, he followed him with that intention, and when he saw a favorable opportunity, he emptied the contents of a large-sized Colt's revolver into his body, and walked off a happy man.

It was impossible to deny these facts, for there were dozens of witnesses ready to testify to them. SCANNELL was recognized by several persons as the man who fired the shots. It could not be said that he did not intend to kill DONOHOE, for he fired at him even as he lay dying upon the ground. There was no conflicting evidence whatever. A clearer case was never brought into a court of justice, and the utmost ingenuity of lawyers might well have been taxed in vain to suggest a reasonable defense of it.

SCANNELL's advocates resorted to certain well-known tricks, which, although rather old, very often find favor in the sight of jurymen. All the prisoner's female relatives, neatly attired, were brought into court, day after day. They took it in turns to have "the hysterics," and at times they rushed frantically to the prisoner, and sobbed and yelled, until everybody present seems to have cried in concert. When the evidence told with special force against SCANNELL, the whole of his family set up a howl which might have been heard a quarter of a mile off. This, no doubt, had a great effect upon the sensitive and intelligent minds of SAMUEL DREYFUS, ALDEN B. TERRY, GEORGE E. SMITH, and JOHN L. SLINGERLAND, the four jurymen who stood out against SCANNELL's conviction. But, as the end of the trial drew near, the "howling dodge" was supplemented by still another device. The only plea set up in extenuation of SCANNELL's crime was that he was insane. There was no proof worth considering in support of this pretense. SCANNELL was quite sane enough to threaten to commit a murder, to follow his man about from place to place, to pursue him with the certainty and inflexibility of a bloodhound, and finally to accomplish his design at what seemed a very lucky moment. There is no sign of insanity in all this.

On the last day of the trial, it was deemed necessary to work a little further upon the tender susceptibilities of the jurymen. SCANNELL was required to have an attack of acute mania. Accordingly, during his counsel's address, he uttered a series of barks or cries, and this produced a scene which is thus described by a reporter:

"An officer went to his assistance, whereupon he became wild and excited. His counsel and friends seized and endeavored to pacify him; but he shook them off with violence, and rushing toward the private room attached to the court for the benefit of the officers and prisoners, he shouted out, "Let me get out of here." This demonstration of passion created great excitement among the spectators, who rose to their feet, while the prisoner was eagerly seized by Sheriff BRENNAN and half a dozen deputies, and hurried into the ante-room. After an absence of about five minutes he became calm, and re-entered court, occupying a seat with his back turned to the Judge and jury."

This interesting little performance seems to have saved SCANNELL. The intelligent DREYFUS—who once came into court and announced that the jury had agreed, when he meant directly the reverse—was immediately convinced. A cold-blooded murder had been committed, after long premeditation, and the murderer stood arraigned on evidence which was strong as an iron band. Yet the jury refused to convict, and it is impossible to deny that fresh encouragement has been given to criminals, the fruits of which we may expect to see before very long.

There will doubtless be a great outcry about this shocking failure of justice, and some newspapers will throw out more or less intelligible hints on the subject of a "vigilance committee." In a few days afterward the excitement will die out, and other murderers will be brought up for trial, and they will escape, one after the other, under one flimsy pretext or another. It is of no use to blame "the Press" for the utter break-down of the law. If the people, and the people's representatives at Albany, had done their duty half as faithfully as the Press in relation to this matter, the punishment for murder would be much more prompt and certain than it now is. The law, as it at present stands, is practically a dead letter. Juries will not convict under it; or, if they do convict, it is impossible to get the sentence carried out. The Legislature can do much toward providing a remedy for these evils, and the people should call upon it to take the necessary steps for that purpose, instead of whispering nonsense about vigilance committees, or scolding the newspapers.

The Charter in the Senate.

There seems to be some probability that the charter for this City will be talked to death. Eight weeks have been spent in discussion, and yet the Charter hangs fire in the Senate Committee—for no reason that we can discover, unless it be a fear that the fountains of talk may not yet be run dry, and that there is somebody who may possibly want to be heard upon it.

Whatever may be the fact at Albany, it is apparent here that the public patience has been exhausted by this delay. The arguments urged against all the main provisions of the charter have been fully heard. We have freely pointed out its defects, but, imperfect though it may be, it has, as a whole, received the approbation of all sincere friends of Reform. It was very greatly improved on its way through the Assembly, and it can easily be still further improved in the Senate; but public opinion demands that this work shall be done quickly, so that other pressing business may be taken up. If six months more were consumed in its consideration, it would still fail to meet the approval of such questionable Reformers as Mr. JOHN KELLY and "BEN" MANIERRE—who, with some few others of like character, are, after all, at the bottom of the delay thus far experienced—unless it turned the whole City Government over to them.

The events of the past few weeks have made it plain that the Republicans must take the responsibility of governing this City. The course which Mayor HAVEMEYER has chosen to pursue, has utterly destroyed the hopes of those who thought the present an opportune time to venture upon the experiment of a coalition with the Democrats in the task of Municipal government. Nobody honestly entertains this idea now, for the retainers of Tammany are shouting themselves hoarse in its favor. This fact should end Republican hesitation. Mr. TILDEN has sent his little "note," proving that he overthrew the giant Ring in single combat, to every member of the Legislature; but the majority nevertheless continue to believe that the Republican Party had something to do with the reform which has been achieved in our City. They even assert it has had more to do with it than the Great Whisperer, and to the end that this party may finish the work it has so happily begun, they have hit upon a method of making appointments which was accepted because it was the only way by which the City could be saved from the Great Whisperer and his Tammany allies. We should have been better pleased had some other system been adopted, but that which has been chosen is at least well intended. It is one which has been found to be acceptable in practice, not only in New-York in former years, but in several other cities at the present time; and we have the emphatic opinion of ex-Mayor OPDYKE that under it the Mayor has ample power to secure an honest and efficient administration of affairs. As any further straining at this gnat will end in our swallowing the Tammany camel, the straining had better cease.

We beg the Senate to remember these facts, and act promptly. Every day that final action upon the charter is postponed, increases the hopes of such Reformers as FREAR, HITCHMAN, MANIERRE, and others that they are to be permitted to retain the places they gained by their devotion to the fortunes of TWEED. Some of the Tammany gang are already boasting that there is to be no new charter. It is a duty the Legislature owes this long-suffering City to instantly undeceive them.

Lessons of the Census.

To those enthusiastic patriots who expected an unceasing national growth in the proportions of the earlier years of the Republic, the recent United States census will be a bitter disappointment. These sanguine persons have come to regard our late civil war as a mere incident in our wonderful progress; it had seemed to them that this mighty Republic was like one of the sturdy growths of nature, which must increase in the future with the same progression as in the past, as long as it had life within it.

Taking the increase of the last forty years, and using a mathematical table of differences, our population should have been 41,609,000 in 1870; it was, in fact, however, 38,115,641. The loss, accordingly, in the last ten years before the census was some 3,000,000 in population. This decrease is accounted for by the following very natural facts: The regular increase of the colored element ought to have been something like 1,000,000 during the decade; their real gain, however, was only 438,179. Here is a direct loss of about 570,000. Considerable numbers of the blacks were killed in the war; large numbers were driven from their homes, and wandered about exposed to disease and privation; children, in the first years of emancipation, were not cared for as they had been under slavery; physicians were not to be found for the sick, and there was a great scarcity of medicines among the colored population, so that great numbers perished who would undoubtedly have survived in time of peace. It is not improbable, too, that the natural increase was much diminished by liberty, as compared with slavery. That the race should only have lost five or six hundred thousand under these circumstances, is a matter of surprise.

Again, among the whites, the direct losses of the Union armies, recorded in the Surgeon-General's office, were over 304,000. Besides these, there were discharged 285,000 on account of wounds and disease. Of these it is not an exaggerated estimate to assume that a third died within a short time from the effects of their wounds; tens of thousands of others, in all probability, died within a few of the ensuing months; many returned home with the seeds of disease, who subsequently broke down; so that a total loss to the free States of 500,000 men seems not an unreasonable estimate. The rebel losses are estimated, on trustworthy grounds, at 350,000 men.

Besides these direct losses, there is the loss occasioned by the check given to the native increase of population. For nearly four years an average body of a million and a half of men, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, were withdrawn from marriage and domestic life. What this loss of population will be we cannot say, but that it was large there can be no doubt. Still further, there is the loss from diminished immigration. During the four years of the war, the increase from this source was only 353,605; in the four years following, it was 1,163,128. Here alone is an apparent loss of nearly half a million. There are other causes at work, too, in our older States, similar to those influencing all artificial communities, which tend to diminish population. Luxury and extravagance are bearing the same fruits here as in older countries. The families of the middle and wealthier classes decline under their influence.

If we turn now to the various portions of our country which show loss or gain, we find the greatest increase appearing in the extreme North-west and far West. Thus, Kansas presents a population of 364,399 against 107,206, or a gain of more than 239 per cent. in ten years; Minnesota has 439,706 in 1870, against 173,023 in 1860, or a gain of more than 155 per cent.; Iowa shows 1,194,020 against 674,913, or a gain of nearly 77 per cent.; Oregon presents a gain of 73.30 per cent.; Michigan of 58.06 per cent.; Illinois has now 2,539,891 against 1,711,951, or a gain of 48.36 per cent.; California comes next in a gain of 47.44 per cent.; Missouri shows a gain of 45.69 per cent. The greatest losses are in Virginia, whose population sinks from 1,596,318 to 1,225,163, or a loss of 23.25 per cent.; New-Hampshire suffers under a loss of 20.38 per cent.; Maine of 0.23 per cent. The other New-England States, with the exception of Vermont, offer a creditable increase. Connecticut has a gain of 16.80 per cent.; Massachusetts, 18.38 per cent.; Rhode Island, 24.97 per cent. The greatest gains in the South are made by Texas, which boasts an increase of 35.48 per cent., and by Florida, which increases 33.70 per cent. The other Southern States offer but a small increase; South Carolina shows a gain of only 0.37 per cent.; Georgia of 12 per cent.; Alabama of 2.40 per cent.; Louisiana of 2.67 per cent.; North Carolina of 7.98 per cent.

It should be noted, however, that the losses by Virginia are due in part to the creation of the State of West Virginia, her own normal increase being 4.44 per cent. The great Central West seems now to be growing but little faster than the Eastern States, as Ohio increases but 13.93 per cent., and Indiana only 24.45 per cent. If we turn to the statistics of the colored population, we discover where the movements of this race have been in the last ten years. Thus, Kansas shows a gain of 2,688.55 per cent.; Iowa of 439.01 per cent.; Illinois, 277.06 per cent.; Indiana, 114.91 per cent.; Minnesota, 143.05 per cent.; Michigan, 74.28 per cent.; Ohio, 72.37 per cent., while the slave States on the other hand generally give a corresponding diminution. Virginia has a loss of 3.29 per cent.; Kentucky of 5.91 per cent.; Missouri of 0.36 per cent.; South Carolina offers a gain of only 0.85 per cent.; Mississippi of only 1.55 per cent.; Louisiana of 3.95 per cent. Florida on the other hand receives an increase of colored population of 46.29 per cent., and Texas of 38.57 per cent. The stream of colored emigration has evidently been from the old slave States to the newer free States, and also to the remote Southern States. Georgia, however, still ranks first in the number of negroes, and Virginia second.

In the increase of representative population, the greatest gain is in the North-west and in the far West. Kansas gains 239.90 per cent., and Minnesota 155.61 per cent., Iowa coming next with 76.91 per cent.

It is apparent from these instructive figures, that the great drift of population in this country during the last decade has been toward the States beyond the Mississippi, and again from the old slave States to the newer free States. The Central West and the Middle States are increasing in their white population in nearly the same ratio, Illinois, however, showing a progress far beyond anything known at the East. New-England holds her own better than might have been expected, and with the exception of the extreme north, quite equals in her growth a large part of the Central West. Another decade will put Pennsylvania near the head, and will carry Illinois beyond Ohio. Another generation will not improbably see Illinois, in population, at the head of the Union.

Modern Alchemy.

The ancient alchemists incidentally gave valuable aid to the science of chemistry while seeking to discover an elixir which would prolong human life, and a method of transmuting the baser metals into gold. Modern science is reciprocating the aid once extended to it, by assisting in the search for the two great arcana that engaged the attention of the alchemist. There still exists, even in the present year of grace, and in this utterly prosaic City of New-York, a little band of genuine alchemists, who, bound together by secret ties, labor in the old-fashioned ways for the realization of the dreams of PARACELSUS; but it is not to them that we should look for discoveries of importance. The scientific chemist, however, has already demonstrated that diamond-dust can be made from valueless carbon, and we may therefore look forward to the day when diamonds of a large size will be manufactured in every laboratory. Several of the most eminent European chemists believe that between any two of the metals, as, for example, lead and gold, there is no difference in the essential nature of their ultimate atoms, but that it is the arrangement of these atoms which, in one form, constitutes lead, and in another gold. Should this theory prove true, the discovery of the art of transmuting lead into gold would no longer be regarded as an impossibility.

That there exists, or can be made, an elixir which will prolong human life indefinitely, no one except the Rosicrucian mystic believes. That the limit of life can, however, be greatly extended, is believed by most students of physiology. According to the law of the duration of animal life, as laid down by FLOURENS, five times the period occupied in reaching maturity is to be regarded as the natural limit of life. Now, man reaches his maturity at twenty-five, and, according to FLOURENS' law, ought to live to the age of 125. Man, however, constitutes the exception to this law, and as a rule, does not survive his seventieth year. That this variation from the general law is due to causes which can be removed, and that human life can be prolonged to 125 years, is believed by some of the ablest scientific men of the day.

According to these, the key to the recovery of the missing half century in the length of human life, is furnished by Mr. DARWIN'S theory of natural selection. That longevity is hereditary in certain families is a fact recognized by those accurate interpreters of the statistics of life, the insurance companies. Were marriage systematically made between the healthiest members of families noted for longevity, the offspring of such marriages would, other things being equal, outlive the children of other parents. If, in addition, the children that thus inherit longevity should be brought up in accordance with the best teachings of physiology, and should be so trained that, after reaching maturity, they should avoid whatever is hostile to longevity, and assiduously practice whatever promotes that end, a few generations would produce vigorous men of seventy, and hale old men of a hundred or more years of age.

It is not asserted that there is any probability that such deliberate efforts toward extending the average of human life will be attempted. There is, however, no physical impossibility that marriages such as have been indicated should be contracted, and there is every probability that the results which would follow such systematic and continued efforts after longevity would be precisely in accordance with those above predicted. It is true that, even in such an event, extended longevity would be confined to the few families in which it had been made hereditary, while the remaining millions of the human race would be unaffected by the experiment. Nevertheless, if by the aid of scientific selection and education the life of but one man should be prolonged to the natural limit of 125 years, the dream of the alchemist would be partially realized, and to a certain extent the results of the fabled elixir of life would be attained.

It would, certainly, be a curious instance of the slow justice measured out by time, if modern science should justify the hopes of the alchemists. Scientific men have often derided the vain seekers after the philosopher's stone, and have given them scant credit for the substantial benefits which they gave to true science. If, after so many years, it should prove that the transmutation of metal is not an idle dream, and that the prolongation of life beyond the limit of three score and ten is entirely practicable, alchemy will be finally justified of her children, the chemists and physiologists of the present day.

MINOR TOPICS.

Persons with a tondness for statistics have calculated the number of bullets which must be fired on every battle-field before a soldier can be struck. Precisely what this number is, we do not at present recollect, but it is safe to say that several pounds of lead are wasted for every bullet that hits its mark. With this fact in our minds, we cannot wonder at the small execution done by meteorolites, vast numbers of which fall upon the earth in the course of a year. They do, however, occasionally make for themselves objectionable targets, and there is one instance on record where a man was struck and killed by one of these celestial missiles. Recently a meteorolite exploded directly over a light-ship, near the Scilly Islands, covering the deck with ashes, and stunning the crew. If this sort of thing is to continue, iron-clad light-ships will become as necessary as iron-clad frigates, and floating armor will have to be made thick enough to resist a bombardment by meteorolites, as well as by Armstrong guns.

On Friday last, Mr. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE made an argument at the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, in the case of the janitors of the District Civil Courts, whose claim for salaries, at the rate of $1,500 each, was dismissed by Judge LOEW. The appointments of janitors in the different district courts were made on the strength of a resolution of the Board of Common Council in 1870. The tax levy of the previous year, it appears, withdrew the power of creating new offices from the Common Council. Judge LOEW took this view of the question, and rendered judgment accordingly. Mr. LAWRENCE denies that the prohibition as to new offices has anything to do with employes; and janitors, he thinks, come under this head. However, as there seems to be a doubt about the matter, the tax-payers ought to have the benefit of it. At the time the resolution creating the position of janitor passed the Common Council, every one knew that the immediate object of it was to provide sinecures for Tammany henchmen, and to filch some extra thousands from the City Treasury. The Justices made no demand for janitors, and there was certainly no necessity for them. We hope that the General Term will confirm the decision of Judge LOEW.

The Democratic Party, the members of which are so universally distinguished by their scholarly habits, was particularly indignant at the presence of the naval and military cadets at the inauguration ceremony, and professes to believe that those young gentlemen would sustain an irreparable loss in consequence of the interruption of their studies. While their holiday at Washington was not quite as disastrous in its effects as the Democratic organs claimed that it would be, the naval cadets really did suffer serious inconvenience in consequence of the mismanagement of some one—possibly their commanding officer. These young sailors petitioned to be allowed to parade without their over-coats, whereby the full glory of their uniforms would be displayed. The petition was unwisely granted, and, as a result, sixty-two cadets were on the sick-list the next day. It was all very well to give the cadets a holiday, but they certainly should not have been permitted to contract colds by shivering without over-coats in the March winds.

We hope that District-Attorney PHELPS will have the so-called "straw bondsmen," who are at present under indictment for perjury, brought to trial as speedily as possible. A few very severe examples will be necessary to break up the gang that has been operating in the City for several years past. On one day recently, as will be remembered by our readers, two men were arrested in the office of the United States District-Attorney, while in the act of trying to procure the release of a keeper of an illicit distillery by means of a false oath as to the possession of property. This fact, however, did not prevent a man named BRAUN from making a similar attempt in the case of a gambler on Thursday last. Luckily for the ends of justice, although BRAUN had succeeded in getting away after having given his fraudulent bond, he was quickly pursued and taken into custody. The gambler, too, was rearrested, and compelled to give adequate bail. Under the Tammany rule, the "straw bondsmen" were as necessary as the ballot-box stuffers. Now that the Tammany thieves are out of power, there is no longer any need of their services, and the sooner the community is rid of them the better.

There are no more deserving objects of charity than the men and women who become hopelessly blind in mature age. Twenty-eight men and women so afflicted are at present cared for at the Home of the Blind, in West Fourteenth-street. This institution has been established by the efforts of an Episcopal clergyman, and is maintained by private subscription. It has been particularly fortunate in having enlisted the services of a number of benevolent ladies, who have left nothing undone to make the lives of the inmates more endurable. Of late, some difficulty has arisen in providing the old men with clothing and a workshop in which they may be able to attempt the manufacture of useful articles. Gentlemen having clothes and money to spare would do well to think of these poor old fellows. The ladies have done their part already, and do not need to be reminded that anything more is required of them.

A rather remarkable question will shortly claim the decision of the French Chambers. This is whether fortified towns which have suffered through the war are entitled to indemnity at the hands of the nation at large. The town of Peronne has petitioned for funds on this ground. It contained 3,800 inhabitants. The siege lasted thirteen days, and left very little of poor Peronne. Eighty-seven houses were burnt, 300 destroyed by projectiles, the hospital and church were reduced to ashes, and the total loss of this small community is estimated at $1,000,000. This, probably, means almost total ruin.

Texas, by all accounts, must be, for people with nerves, almost as delightful a place of residence as the Metropolis itself. This was the little entertainment which four enterprising citizens got up the other day for the benefit of their neighbors in San Saba County: Mr. WILLIAMS and Mr. SALMONS met two gentlemen named JACKSON at a festivity on Cherokee Creek. There was a race, it seems, between a man and a pony, and "from what we can learn," says the local paper, "these parties had a general quarrel." Which had the best of this preliminary difficulty, the man or the pony, is not recorded, but Mr. SALMONS and one of the Messrs. JACKSON at once "mixed in" with pistols, and both received mortal wounds. Inspired by this success, Mr. WILLIAMS drew his "shooter," and the surviving JACKSON provided himself with an ax, with which, to quote again from our chronicle of chivalry, he nearly severed SALMON'S head from his body, after the latter had "received mortal pistol wounds which killed him," as they well might. What Mr. WILLIAMS was doing all this while does not appear, since we are assured that "the man JACKSON who used the AX was not hurt, and made his escape." But if this obscene episode has a certain civilized and home-like air, another little incident shows that Lone Star rascality has still something to learn from the Empire State. Last week, we are told, a member of the Legislature was attacked by footpads on the steps of the Capitol, robbed, and so badly beaten that he died next day. To a New-York lobbyist, shocked by such perverseness of fatality, this must look like one of those blunders which closely resembles a crime.

A Card from Mr. Monsenmis,

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A sensation article appeared in a leading Brooklyn paper last week, relating my adventures with the New-York Press. The whole story, so far as I am concerned, is in every particular a hoax. But as some people might not have seen through it, I feel called upon to say there is not a shadow of truth in any part of the fiction.

I never paid a farthing for a favor from the Press, and I never will, and, in candor, I am bound to say that if I offered it I am sure it would be regarded as a gross insult.

I have received from time to time kind notices from the leading New-York journals, but I cannot help feeling that, on the whole, they have treated me with less consideration than I am entitled to. But I have never endeavored, either here or in London, to overcome any hostility a journalist might please to entertain against me, knowing, as a journalist myself, that any attempt to do so would be fruitless.

As to the gentlemen attacked by the Brooklyn papers, I am acquainted with only two of them, but I am certain that whatever has been written against me has been dictated by their conscientious convictions. I am, however, like *Horatio*, "one of those" who fortune's buffets and rewards can take with equal thanks.

DION BOUCICAULT.

CLARENDON HOTEL, Saturday, March 8, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS.

City Announcements and Notes.

When we have noted that "Mignon" will be the opera at the Academy of Music, this evening, we need offer no further reference to to-night's programs. At all the theatres, the performances of the week just ended will be repeated. The recital of "Der Freyschutz" will, Wednesday, make known Mme. Lucca in a new part; and Miss Olive Logan's new play will be heard on Thursday. These will be the only interesting events until the following Monday.....Mr. A. A. Pavatger's Lent readings are to occur respectively on the evenings of March 24 and 31, and April 7; and on the afternoons of March 27, and April 3, 10, and 17. The increased subscription is likely, we believe, to lead to the choice of Dr. Crosby's lecture-room, at the corner of Twenty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, as the place for these instructive and agreeable entertainments....Miss Charlotte Cushman will give a series of four readings from Shakespeare and the poets, at Steinway Hall, on the afternoons of March 19 and March 22, and on the evenings of March 17 and March 21. The first reading will have for its subject "Macbeth."....Mr. L. B. Lent's New-York Circus is to sojourn in this City for two weeks, commencing on March 31. The pavilion the company will occupy is to be situated between Madison and Fourth avenues and Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets.

Foreign Gossip.

The celebrated music publisher, Ricordi, of Milan, has opened a subscription to lead to the publication of a series of plates illustrative of the costumes to be worn in the operas of the current repertory, and intended to be the standard work of the kind. The absurdity of most of the dresses worn during sporadic seasons of Italian opera renders the attempt decidedly commendable.... The Rome correspondent of the London Standard writes as follows: By way of by-play to the dryness of the various Ministerial Budgets, the deputies lately touched on lighter matters—on music. Ever since the Italians have been earnestly occupied with their political revolution, all the fine arts, even music, have been, among them, one may say, neglected. In music, Verdi is the only composer of any note they can claim, and it may be said that even he has run his day and almost belongs to the past. He is old now; but it is true he composes new operas now and then, and constantly occupies himself with his special art, seeking the means best adapted to promote its cultivation and development in the future. Not long ago the Government requested him to preside over a committee which it appointed to examine into the present state of the musical and dramatic arts in Italy; he accepted the task and duly made his recommendations to the Minister of Public Instruction, but they were not acted upon. His report lays bare the actual state of artistic decadence, suggests remedies for the same by means of schools, "*conservatori*," premiums, and encouragements in various other ways at the hands of the national and local authorities. He is of opinion that Italy should strive hard to regain her old primacy in all the fine arts, and, with this end in view, that especially Italians and Italian works should meet with encouragement; that while some of the foreign efforts should be studied, they should not be imitated, but rather that models, if there is to be any imitation, should be found exclusively among the great national artists. In this country there is, and always has been, little fancy for the school of German music and art generally. The standpoint from which judgment has been passed on the merits of the two schools, the Italian and the German, has always been the same, whatever the modifications and discoveries in artistic method and appliances. Mozart and Meyerbeer in music have never been taken by the hand and welcomed. Perhaps the Italian judges and critics have considered art in somewhat an exclusive sense; but still their ideas in this connection have always been very clear and absolute. They have always held and practiced what they do now, in short, that art lives in a world of its own, in which it finds its life and being, and suffices to itself; that whoever, with the object of elevating it, has attempted to reduce it to become the vehicle of a moral, political, or religious purpose, has invariably caused it to descend to the prosaic state. They hold that no poem, painting or music was ever immortalized through the aim, however noble or generous, proposed by the artist, while, on the contrary, many masterpieces have been handed down through the centuries although they had no laudable aim; that art should be cultivated, because in and by itself it helps to elevate the mind, and because the cultivation of the mind ennobles the heart. In the parliamentary discussion one of the deputies gave his explanation of the musical decadence so much complained of and lamented. "Gentlemen," he said, "that supremacy which the Italians enjoyed in music has been by degrees lost, and this for the reason that our music being founded exclusively upon melody, and this only being the result of the genius and the exertions of individuals, when the latter have failed us, art has declined, and with it our supremacy." The Minister of Public Instruction (Scialoja) promised to take into consideration both the suggestions of Verdi's report and those which had been made during the discussion, and to do all in his power for the advancement of the musical and dramatic arts. The possession of Verdi and Petrella (the Neapolitan maestro, now in Rome) does not satisfy this musical people, now that they have secured their political unity and independence; nor are they satisfied that all their best singers and musicians should be obliged to go to foreign countries....*Harper's Bazar* says: The United States has given to the musical world of Europe another prima donna. We allude to Mrs. Emeline Reed, whose recent début in opera at Malta is the subject of enthusiastic encomium by the Press of that city. Mrs. Reed is a young lady of Brooklyn, who for two years has been in Milan studying under the best masters. Previously she was the soprano in the choir of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, and on several occasions she sang at Steinway Hall and the Brooklyn Academy, and always with success. The *Malta Times*, commenting on her performance of *Leonora* in "La Favorita," says: "Mrs. Reed sings with such expression, and in a style so simple and unaffected, as to draw forth bursts of applause, and on the first evening was honored with three recalls." She is to appear at La Scala, in Milan, in April, in "Mignon."....An Italian operatic company, with Arditi as conductor, will commence a series of performances at Vienna on the 11th of March. The list of artists comprises the names of Mmes. Adelina Patti, soprano, and Marchisio, contralto; MM. Nicolini and Marini, tenors; Graziani, baritone, and Vidal, bass....The *Lombardia* states that M. Wagner is expected at Milan, at the end of the month, to superintend the rehearsals of the "Lohengrin."....A Russian theatre is to be opened at Vienna during the Exhibition, under the direction of Prince Obolensky and Count Markoff. The following pieces are to be performed in the course of the Summer: "The Death of Ivan the Terrible," "A Russian Marriage," "The Boyard of the Sixteenth Century," "The Grave of Askold," and "The Silver Prince." Every effort is to be made to give an accurate and lively representation of Russian costumes, songs, and dances at this theatre....Beethoven's grandnephew has, it is stated, embraced the profession of a journalist. The *Signale* says that the family is in a state of destitution....Miss Minnie Hauck has just been engaged for two years at the new Opéra Comique of Vienna.

A Pitiful Case—A New-York German Dies in Detroit.

From the Detroit Tribune, March 7.

Several weeks since, Charles Obermeyer, a young German, a hatter by trade, came here from New-York with his wife and two young children, in search of employment. It was represented to him that he could get an abundance of work and good wages, and he disposed of all the personal property he had to obtain funds to pay the fare of himself and family. They arrived here perfectly penniless, and were provided with lodgings at the Central Police Station. Obermeyer went out to look for work the next day after his arrival, but was unsuccessful. He repeated his efforts every day up to March 2, at which time, overcome with grief at his situation, he was taken very ill, and was removed to Harper Hospital, at which place he died this morning. The police did everything in their power to relieve the wants of the unfortunate wanderers, and gave them a room to sleep in, and also procured food for them. The Relief and Aid Society and many private citizens also rendered them assistance in various ways. The widow has friends living East, and desires to go to them, but is without means.

Contests of the Toronto Curling Club.

From the Toronto Globe, March 6.

The Toronto Curling Club has busily engaged for the past week playing for the Thompson-Scovill gold medal. A great deal of interest has been taken in this match, as this is the most valuable trophy the club has in its possession for competition among its members. The whole of the members, fifty-two in number, were drawn against each other in pairs, the winning twenty-six being drawn again, and so on, until there were only six left, consisting of the following players: Major Gray, T. McGaw, D. Walker, C. Belford, J. O. Heward, and D. Forbes. Walker beat Gray, Forbes beat McGaw, and Heward beat Belford. D. Walker was then drawn against the veteran skip, J. O. Heward, D. Forbes running a bye. Walker beat Heward, and then had to play the old veteran D. Forbes, who has had the medal in his possession no less than four times, and, after a very closely-contested game, succeeded in beating the gallant old skip of the Toronto Curling Club. Mr. Walker won the Mitchell medal at points in the beginning of the season, and has now succeeded in getting the only other medal the club has in its possession for competion among themselves, which is played for in pairs, three pairs of stones each.

GENERAL NOTES.

The mercury fell 53° in Quebec on the night of March 5.

It will take $1,500,000 to pay the back pay the Congressmen voted themselves.

Nashville, Tenn., ships about 200 barrels of cotton-seed oil North every week.

The Rhode Island prohibitionists are to hold a convention in Providence, Monday, March 17.

Several Milwaukee lumber-dealers threaten to remove to Chicago for lack of railroad facilities.

It is expected that Frederick Douglass will reveal how he escaped from slavery in a lecture in Philadelphia to-night.

A Pennsylvania cabinet-maker explained that he had to ask a high price for coffins, because they never came back for repairs.

Trinity Church, of Easton, Penn., which was just completed, was burned to the ground on Saturday night; loss $25,000, no insurance.

Nautical men in San Francisco are disposed to doubt the statement that the ship Patrician was sunk by striking a wrecked vessel.

An offer of $6,000 was recently refused for a lot of unimproved land in Detroit, Mich., which the owner gave a musket for thirteen years ago.

A photograph of the sword, presented by Englishmen to Raphael Semmes, is on exhibition in Charleston, S. C. Curiosities must be scarce in that city.

The Maine Legislature has authorized Judges of Probate to change names of persons on application. Heretofore the power has been limited to the Legislature.

A woman performer was recently badly lacerated by the tigers of a circus, while performing in Selma, Ala. She was rescued from the cage with difficulty.

Now that Mr. Bennett, the great anti-confederate millionaire of Newfoundland, is dead, Canadians are expecting the speedy union of that island to the Dominion.

The Michigan Democratic State Convention, to nominate candidates for Supreme Judge and Regents of the University, is to be held in Jackson, Thursday, March 27.

It is reported from Boston that since the fire many firms have been surprised by the payment of forgotten and outlawed debts. There is some good in human nature after all.

Rev. Dr. John P. Cleveland, for some years President of Detroit University, was stricken with paralysis while on his way to lecture in Rowley, Mass., on Wednesday evening last, and died on Friday. He was seventy-three years of age.

The Lehigh iron region contains fifteen blast furnace corporations, that with forty-one completed furnaces manufacture one-third of the iron product of the country. Five other furnace companies have been organized, but they are not yet at work.

A newly-made bride in Trumbull County, Ohio, threw sulphuric acid upon the members of a serenading party, blinding one, destroying an eye for another, and badly disfiguring the faces of several others. She was arrested and bound over for trial.

A "pool" has been formed in Augusta, Ga., $5 entry, open to all, until March 18, to test the skill of competitors in making estimates of the cotton-crop of 1872. The person coming nearest the number of bales, as determined Sept. 1, is to take the money. A thousand subscribers are expected.

An Ohio man attached a medal to an eagle's neck and set him at liberty with much ceremony on Washington's birthday. Two days later the proud bird made a descent on a farmer's sheep-pen, and his brief career was ignominiously brought to a close by a charge of buck-shot.

A Kingston man, who returned to his Canadian home after a long absence, was annoyed to find that his wife had married again and left town. He was relieved, however, when he also learned that her second husband died a few months ago, and, setting out, he rejoined her in the West, and a few days ago married her again.

Oakes Ames has accepted an invitation to a public dinner in North Easton, Mass., on Thursday, tendered him by some of his townsmen, who say they are desirous of testifying their appreciation of his labors during his ten years' faithful and efficient service in Congress, their undiminished confidence in his integrity, and their personal regard and esteem.

The Relief Committee of Boston have returned to the Wisconsin Relief Committee $9,000 and interest, which the latter sent them in November last, from the surplus funds in their hands. The Boston committee express gratitude for the prompt and generous contribution, but say that the subscriptions of their own citizens are sufficient to meet all their present and prospective wants.

President Babcock, of the Stonington line, says that the placing of inflammable freight in the forward lower cabin on a recent trip was an exceptional case, and that hereafter the cabins of the boats of the line will be devoted to their legitimate purposes only. At the same time, he thinks there was not much danger on the trip mentioned, and says that the light complained of was burning only for a short time in the morning, when the officers and employes were at breakfast.

There are strange stories in Oswego County of improper influences brought to bear upon the jury engaged in a recent trial of a member of the notorious Loomis gang. It is asserted that after the jury went out, one of the constables took one of them, who complained of being ill, to a bar-room, where the accused was, that the latter supplied the juryman with brandy, and that after a quarter of an hour's conversation the constable and the juryman returned to the jury-room, carrying brandy, which was paid for by the accused, to the other jurors.

The Republican State Committee of New-Hampshire have issued an address in which they say, that although the canvass has not been a very noisy one they believe a great deal of personal work has been done, and consequently that a large Republican vote will be cast to-morrow. They say that the canvass of the State, so far as heard from, shows a decided gain over last Spring, and with the usual full Republican vote they shall carry the State by a large majority and elect all their candidates for Congress. They also say that the Republicans of the Granite State stand by the platform of principles adopted at Philadelphia, and they repudiate any leadership that violates the pledges of economy, honesty, and justice in the administration of public affairs.

Result of an Attempt to Influence Legislation.

From the Chicago Tribune, March 7.

A scene something like that when York exposed Pomeroy in the Kansas Legislature occurred yesterday at Indianapolis. As a vote was about to be taken on a bill to sell a part of the grounds of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, a member of the House rose to say that one of the trustees of that institution and a real estate agent had sought to influence his vote by threats that they would defeat any bills he sought to have passed by the Legislature if he voted against the scheme. The vote was then taken, and, as a natural result of this disclosure, was defeated.

An Unprofitable Errand Boy.

From the Detroit Free Press, March 8.

A family named Granby, living on Randolph-street, have been in the habit of sending their dog to the butcher's after meat, giving him a basket and the money, and writing what was wanted on a slip of paper. The butcher yesterday presented a bill of $3 to the surprised dog-owner, who had never failed to send the change by the dog. He sent fifty cents in the basket yesterday morning, and watched the dog. Before the animal reached the shop, a negro appeared with a piece of meat for him, and, while the dog was devouring it, the fellow took the money from the basket, and then out ran Granby and the butcher.

A PLEA FOR THE INDIANS.

Bishop Hare's Experience with the Sioux Indians—Good Effect of the President's Indian Policy.

Right Rev. Dr. Hare, Bishop of Niobrara, last evening delivered an address at St. James' Episcopal Church on the Indian missions. He first alluded to the migration of nations, commencing with the Israelites, and the spread of the religion of the true God under their auspices, and to the spread of the Gospel from the East through Europe, and, finally, to the migration of Europeans to the then Indian lands of America. The speaker said it was God's hand that directed the hardy Puritan to Plymouth Rock, and the cavalier to the more genial clime of Virginia and the South, and all this was done that the untutored Indian should know the Lord God. The Indians had, in their peculiar way, for ages been seeking God in the supernatural, and always just missing Him; while his more fortunate fellowmen had been standing idly by, or, instead of teaching him the way of salvation, driving him from his home. This apathy for the salvation of the Indians had resulted in disastrous work. Heretofore, no one seemed to care for the Indian, and as the people had no thought on this matter, the Government paid no attention to it. If it became necessary to push a railroad or other improvement through Indian lands, the General of the troops in that vicinity would apply to Washington to ascertain if the removal of the Indians either north or south would violate any treaty; but such was the apathy at the national capital that his application would, doubtless, be pigeon-holed, and no reply returned. The General, receiving no answer, and finding the emergency pressing, would commence to remove the Indians, and thus treaty after treaty would be violated. What was the result? The Indian, knowing no other remedy, would seek for revenge, and the cry would ring throughout the land that the Indians were on the war-path. Again, the whites would push into the lands set apart as Indian reservation, and, without law or justice, rob the Indian, and the latter had no redress from the white man's courts, for the officials knew the whites had votes, and the Indians none. The speaker recited an incident where a tired Indian went one evening into a saloon, and, lying on a settle by the fire, fell asleep. Three reckless young men entered the saloon, and one, out of pure malicious sport, shot the Indian dead. That same night the young man was taken before a judge, who, although near midnight, convened a court and discharged the murderer "for want of jurisdiction." This was a common case in by-gone times, and was it to be wondered that the Indian, finding that he could get no justice, should resort to the war-path? Again, the Indians have been complained of as being unproductive members of society, and have been told that they must work. It was hurtful to their pride to work, yet the Chippewas and others have done so. What has been the result? The Chippewas have hauled out over $20,000 worth of timber, and now the cry is raised that Indian labor is crowding out white labor, and they must be got rid of. When the Indians have resorted to the war-path, volunteers have been raised to put them down; and after the Indians have surrendered, the soldiers have been known to butcher them under the very shadow of the fort where they had surrendered. The policy heretofore with the Indian, the speaker said, was justice for the white man and none for the Indian. All these statements could be proved by the official reports. The present policy of the President arose from his own personal experience while a lieutenant in the army, and is productive of favorable results. Indian agents were formerly mere politicians, and their conduct caused more injury than good. Now the agents are men of character and religion, who have the good of the Indian, body and soul, at heart. He then spoke of the Niobara tract, over which he was presiding minister, and in which were settled at least 35,000 of the Sioux race, of different tribes, but speaking the same language—the formee hostile race that had spread fire and blood throughout Minnesota. These Indians are now being brought under the influence of religion. They were at first suspicious of the whites, but have gradually been affected by kindness and good treatment, and now these terrible enemies are both friendly and loving. The missionaries are male and female, many white and a few Indian. The whites have endured privation and danger, and now they have hope from the policy of the Government. But they yet are dependent on the Christian people of the civilized world; for, if at the end of the next four years the Indian policy should be changed, those who have thus worked so hard may probably be murdered. Public opinion must be so strong that at the end of President Grant's term the policy which now prevents the white man oppressing and robbing the Indian, as it also restrains the Indian from encroaching on the whites, cannot possibly be changed. Thus the missionaries are dependent on the Christian world, and daily pray that they may not be disappointed in the support they so much desire and hope for.

MARITIME DISASTERS.

Summary of Losses at Sea During the Past Year.

The Committee of Management of the Bureau Veritas has just published its annual general list of maritime disasters, reported during the year 1872, concerning all flags. The list furnishes the following statistics: Coasting and foreign-going sailing vessels over thirty tons register totally lost during the year 1872, 2,682; viz: 1,310 English, 239 French, 222 German, 211 American, 194 Norwegian, 103 Dutch, 78 Italian, 71 Swedish, 56 Danish, 44 Greek, 42 Russian, 33 Spanish, 19 Austrian, 18 Portuguese, 4 Turkish, 4 Brazilian, 4 Belgian, 3 Chilian, 2 Nicaragua, 2 Republica Argentina, 1 Salvador, 1 Guatemala, 1 Mexican, 1 Peruvian, and 19 of which the flags have not been reported.

The total number comprises 135 sailing vessels reported missing. Coasting and foreign trading steamers over 100 tons net register totally lost during the year 1872, 244, viz.: 142 English, 56 American, 11 Spanish, 8 German, 6 French, 4 Brazilian, 3 Dutch, 3 Norwegian, 2 Russian, 2 Belgian, 2 Swedish, 1 Portuguese, 1 Peruvian, 1 Uruguay, 1 Republica Argentina, 1 Guatemala; 23 steamers have been reported missing during the year, and are included in the above total.

The accidents which happened to steamers during the year 1872 are recapitulated thus: Steamers which had their machinery broken down or damaged, 306; leak in boilers, 42; explosion of boilers, bursting of boiler-tubes, steam-pipes, feed-pipes, condenser, &c., 22; crank-pin broken, 3; leak in bunkers, 3; screw broken, 35; shaft broken, 41; loss of screw, 35; damage to hull and cargo, 60; damage by ice, 5; damage by fire, 18; damage by collision, 229; steamers stranded and got off without apparent damage, 166; steamers stranded and got off with damage and throwing cargo overboard, 165; deck swept, 16; strained, 6; leak in engine-room 7; steamers leaky at sea, 86; pumps choked, 9; steamers capsized and recovered, 3; steering-gear disabled, 12; loss of rudder, 12; loss of anchors and chain, 7. Making a total of 1,288 accidents during the year 1872.

Statistics of Losses During 1872 Compared with 1870 and 1871.—1870—Abandoned at sea, 11; foundered and sunk, 49; stranded and wrecked, 100; sunk after explosion, 1; condemned, 2; burnt, 8; missing, 8; total, 179. 1871—Abandoned at sea, 16; foundered and sunk, 38; stranded and wrecked, 90; sunk after explosion, 4; condemned, 2; burnt, 18; missing, 7; total, 175. 1872—Abandoned at sea, 23; foundered and sunk, 58; stranded and wrecked, 109; condemned, 2; burnt, 29; missing, 23; total, 244.

General Recapitulation.—The number of steamers inserted in the *Universal Mercantile Navy List (Répertoire général)* for 1872 amounts to 4,335; the steamers lost during the year 1872 amount to 244, making a proportionate rate of 5⅝ per cent.; the total of accidents which happened to steamers is 1,288.

Felonious Assaults.

Philip W. Sexton, of No. 668 Eighth-avenue, while in the saloon of Henry Madden, No. 181 Greene-street, yesterday, was struck on the head with a cane by a negro named Daniel Washington, residing at No. 201 Greene-street, and severely injured. Washington was arrested.

Patrick O'Brien, of No. 548 Third-avenue, a brother of ex-Sheriff O'Brien, during a fight in the liquor-saloon of Andrew Baird, at No. 471 Third-avenue, last night, struck Robert Scully, of No. 522 Third-avenue, over the head with a lager-beer glass, inflicting three severe wounds, one of which laid Scully's jaw-bone bare. O'Brien was locked up in the Twenty-first Precinct for assault and battery, and a charge of violation of the Excise law was made against Baird.

Henry McNulty, of No. 36 Jackson-street, during a fight, last evening, was severely beaten about the head with clubs, by Patrick and Charles McShane, of No. 47 Jackson-street, who were arrested and locked up in the Thirteenth Precinct station.

Two Children Burned to Death at Newark.

A terrible accident occurred at Newark yesterday morning, by which two children of James Wilson, residing at Ferry and Jackson streets, lost their lives. Mr. Wilson is the owner of a grocery-store at this place, and lives over the store. Yesterday morning his wife, who was seriously ill, was confined to her bed, and Mr. Wilson, while absent in the store, on the first floor, about 9 o'clock, was obliged to leave his two children—Mary, aged four years, and James, aged two years—alone in the kitchen. As he was returning up-stairs he heard screams from the kitchen, and upon running to the spot found the room filled with smoke. He called to Mr. Edward Hopwood, who occupied a part of the building, and the latter immediately came to his assistance. The men found the whole room on fire and the children horribly burned, though both seemed to be yet alive. Dr. Osborn was called in, but the little boy died before, and the girl shortly after his arrival. There were no matches in the room, but some burned paper near the stove leads to the supposition that one of the children had lighted the paper at the fire. County Physician Dodd was summoned and will to-day investigate the case.

THE TURF.

The Three-Year-Olds and Prospects of the Campaign.

The genial weather of the past week has done much to forward the preparations of the trainers of the race horses in this vicinity, and in view of the recent closing of stakes, much interest is excited in regard to the three-year-olds who will take part in the grand struggle for superiority during the coming tournament. The richest and most important stakes are for the three-year-olds, and they, of course, claim the attention of the connoisseurs, and especially this season, in view of the fact that so many really good two-year-olds challenged their admiration last year. It is very often the case, however, that colts, which have made a brilliant record as two-year-olds, fail to mature into good race horses, while, on the other hand, many colts, unknown as winners, suddenly rise to the surface and carry all before them. It was not until that fine colt James A. Connolly reached his fourth year that the racing public had its attention called to him by his brilliant performances, and the same was the case with Muggins, whose magnificent victory in the Saratoga Cup in 1867 which he won in 4:03 carrying 118 pounds, caused men to sing his praises. The year 1871 had its great three-year-old in Harry Bassett, who won all his races. Last year Joe Daniels was the champion, but which is to be the horse of 1873? To judge by the record of 1872, Tom Bowling appears to great advantage, as he proved himself to be a remarkable colt. He started five times and was thrice a winner. He made his début at the July meeting at Monmouth Park, Long Branch, in the Hopeful Stakes, half a mile, but was beaten by Long Branch, the Molly Jackson colt, in 51¼ seconds. At the same meeting he ran second to Medora in the July Stakes, three-quarters of a mile, which was won in 1:18½. He did not get off well, and would no doubt have won had his temper not interfered with his chances. He then won the Flash Stakes at Saratoga, half a mile, in the very fast time of 50½ seconds, a remarkable performance for a two-year-old carrying 100 pounds. But his great performance was in the Thespian Stakes at the Monmouth Park August meeting, in which he ran away from all his competitors winning the race, three-quarters of a mile, in 1:16¾. The fastest time on record for this distance is 1:16, made by Alarm, who was three years old, and carried but 90 pounds, on the fastest track in the country. Tom Bowling, but a two-year-old, carried *ten pounds* more than Alarm, thus proving him to be the fastest colt that has ever been shown. Again, at the August meeting, he won the August Stakes, one mile, carrying 105 pounds, in 1:47. If Tom Bowling turns out a first-class three-year-old, he will be the first good one that his dam, Lucy Fowler, has ever foaled, all of her colts having been found with a "soft" spot. Perhaps the second most promising colt is Governor Bowie's fine youngster, Catesby, by Imp. Eclipse, out of Katie by Two Bitts. He started four times last year, and won twice. The Saratoga Stakes, three-quarters of a mile, he won handily in 1:17½. In the Kentucky Stakes, one mile, he secured third place, the race being won by Silk Stocking in 1:52, Reviler second. He would have undoubtedly won this race had he received a good start. He was nearly forty yards behind at the half-mile pole, and was only beaten by a length. In the Nursery Stakes at Jerome Park Fall meeting, he ran third, but he was not himself. At Baltimore, however he defeated Count D'Orsay in the Central Stakes, one mile in 1:46; the fastest time ever made by a two-year-old, carrying the weight, (100 pounds.) The third colt presenting himself for notice is Long Branch, by Imp. Eclipse, out of Molly Jackson by Vandal. He has the speed of the Eclipse blood, and he ought certainly to have the staying power, as his dam was a first-class race mare, and having the rich Glencoe blood through her sire. Long Branch started four times last year, but was unfortunate in getting off badly. He, however, won the Hopeful Stakes at Long Branch, in 51¼ seconds, beating Tom Bowling and seven others. His chances this year are very good, and doubtless he will take a "world of beating." Silk Stocking is certainly one of the finest proportioned colts we ever saw, and looks much like his sire, Kentucky. He started but twice, and won his maiden race at Saratoga, the Kentucky Stakes, and ran second to Tom Bowling in the Flash Stakes at Saratoga. Fellowcraft, Wildidle, and Wizard—Mr. M. A. Littell's splendid triumvirate—each won a race last year, and the same can be said of Artist, Count D'Orsay, Crockford, Joe Johnson, Katy Pease, Medora, Minnie W., Springbok, and Vandalia. These were all winners last year. Mr. M. H. Sanford has several entries in the three-year-old stakes, and doubtless he will be heard from. There were several magnificent colts who were not winners, who will be heard from this year. There is the imported colt by Breadalbane out of Ellermere by Chanticleer, who was started but once, and whose merits cannot be judged at present. The imported colt by Marsyas out of Marchioness by the Marquis is a good one, and imported Stonehenge, by Blair Athol, out of Coimbra by Kingston. Neither of these colts had recovered sufficiently from his voyage across the Atlantic to appear in good form, and they may turn out to be as good as Glenelg. Of home-bred colts, Count Fosco, Galway, Jean Val Jean, Strachino, Survivor and Electra make up a list of performers, presaging the liveliest of times this summer.

The Virginia Public Debt Interest Bill.

From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, March 8.

Both houses of the General Assembly have passed a bill in conformity with the agreement entered into between the Legislative Committee and bondholders, providing for the payment of interest on the public debt for the years 1872 and '73, at the rate of four per cent. per annum on consols and on two-thirds of the amount of the unfunded bonds. For the remaining two per cent., due and unpaid non-interest bearing certificates, payable at the pleasure of the State, are to be issued. The payment of interest for 1872 is conditioned upon a board, consisting of the two Auditors and Treasurer, first ascertaining that there will be sufficient money in the treasury and revenue accruing to safely allow of it; but a calculation has already been made, which renders almost certain that the interest for 1872 can be placed upon a like footing with the interest for 1873.

No special provision for meeting the matured coupons which are "receivable for taxes" is made, but the holders of such bonds can draw the four per cent. and get the non-interest bearing certificates above provided if they are willing to deliver up their coupons. It was said in the remarks made by Judge Cochran, while this bill was pending in the Senate, that four per cent. interest could be paid for 1872 and 1873, even though nearly one-half of the matured coupons "receivable for taxes" did reach the treasury in the payment of taxes. It is believed, however, that the understanding had with the bondholders will prevent any large amount of coupons from being forced upon the collecting officers of the commonwealth. The bill, having passed both houses, will be sent to the Governor for his approval.

A Big Pile of Edgings Burned in Maine.

For thirty years or more, says the Machias (Maine) *Union*, edgings and refuse wood had been accumulating in close proximity to the saw-mills in Whitneyville. The piles were of immense proportions, one pile alone covering an acre and twenty to thirty feet deep. By careful and a low estimate this one pile contained 10,000 cords! The mill-owners have long desired to get rid of the edgings, but never had seen the time when they felt like affording the risk to apply fire. This Winter, snow, ice, and water being favorable, after trenching and ditching and using all precationary measures, fire was put into the mountain of wood Feb. 24. Some people became alarmed, anticipating a sweep of the mills and of the whole town! Word came to Machias for help. The Fire Department dispatched one of their engines and men to care for it. The engine at Whitneyville was put in readiness. All day Monday the pile shrunk before the flame, and all night careful watch was had. The wind was favorable, so that by Tuesday night the fire had made its conquest, the great pile had nearly disappeared, and no damage occurred to the mills or property of any kind. By the removal of this pile of combustible material the mills are more valuable and the whole town is freed from a great exposure by fire, which might occur most destructively in a Summer's drouth.

Mrs. Charlotte L. Ames' Suit.

From the Boston Transcript, March 8.

The notice in the newspapers of yesterday of a suit commenced by Charlotte L. Ames, administratrix of the estate of the late Horatio Ames, against Hon. William H. Barnum and Oakes and Oliver Ames, without explanation, convey the impression that wrong had been done to Mrs. Ames. Hon. William H. Barnum is co-administrator with Mrs. Ames on the estate of Horatio Ames, and this $59,000 is now in his hands to pay over to such parties as the courts of the State of Connecticut shall decide it equitably belongs. Mr. Horatio Ames died insolvent in 1871. He had been the agent of his brother Oliver in the manufacture of wrought-iron cannon at Falls Village, Conn., under orders from the Government. The business proved a failure, and, since the death of Horatio Ames, has been in liquidation in the courts of Connecticut in the ordinary way.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Congressmen and Their Salaries.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Won't you please print again, in a conspicuous place in THE TIMES, and in large type, the yeas on the recent salary swindle passed by Congress? I read your invaluable paper through every day, and I prize the space that would thus be occupied as highly as anyone, and yet I cannot imagine a better use to which it could be put than to employ it as a pillory for this list of "worthies" at least once a week for the next six month. The people should not be allowed to forget the actors in a shameless act like this as readily as they do.

A REPUBLICAN SINCE 1854.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 8, 1873.

Book Stealing.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The literary vandals you mention in this morning's TIMES have not confined their excursions to the Astor Library, but have paid us a visit, and walked off with two dictionaries, viz., Chambers' English and Speir's and Surenne's French—one was missed to-day, (was in the library yesterday,) and the other a few days ago. I would thank you to make mention of the fact in Monday's issue. We have tried to serve the public by allowing dictionaries to be used without any formal application, and this is the return we have from these literary rascals. Yours, truly, R. B. POOL, Librarian.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, TWENTY-THIRD STREET, CORNER FOURTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 8, 1873.

The Farragut Statute.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An editorial article in your journal of the 4th inst. under the caption, "A Narrow Escape," seems to me so unjust to one of the persons therein mentioned by name, and so inaccurate with regard to him, that I beg of your sense of justice a little space to correct an error, arising, doubtless, from misinformation. Dr. Horatio Stone, who is named with Miss Ream and Mr. Macdonald as one of the competitors before the committees of the Senate and House of Representatives under their advertisement for competitive models of a statue of Admiral Farragut, was not a competitor at all. It is unjust to a sculptor of cultivated power and skill and to a gentleman of sensibility and refinement, such as Dr. Stone is known to be by all who know him, to intimate that he could under any circumstances present a model for competition. Such advertisements must always exclude all culture, skill, conscious-power, and proved excellence, and leave an open field for rash presumption, conceit, and pretension, for unconscious self-deception and downright, unblushing impudence.

It is certainly most fortunate that no one of the models presented for competition, of which Miss Ream's is undoubtedly the least faulty, was selected by the committees. But it would be truly unfortunate if the grand conception of Dr. Stone, never offered for competition, but expressly and emphatically withheld therefrom, should be lost to the Capitol and to the country. This model, fully completed in plaster, all ready to go into the hands of the founder, is at the studio of the artist, at the Navy-yard, where it was executed. It is of heroic size and of heroic mold, spirited and full of action, yet eminently untheatrical and free from all suggestion of unrepose. The figure is worthy of a sea-king, and the countenance, a perfect likeness of Admiral Farragut, is no mere mask, but is suffused with such conscious power and such superior intellect and will, that even the opaque plaster seems to glow with life and the divinity of a noble personality in lofty action.

One word of Dr. Stone himself. An educated physician, he served as surgeon in the army during the Mexican war, and again through the whole war of the rebellion, occupying important and responsible positions, and performing his duties to universal acceptance. Long ago he devoted to art the best powers of a refined and cultivated nature, and, before he went abroad, had already designed and executed works of almost unrivaled delicacy and power. Who has not noticed, among the crude caricatures of mortality in stone which disfigure the Capitol the exquisite statue of Hamilton and the scarcely less admirable statue of Hancock? Both, but especially the former, would do no discredit to Chantry or Canova. Who, of all whose eyes have rested with pleasure on those cases in the Arabia Petrea of Capitoline sculpture at Washington, knows that they were modeled in clay, cast and finished in plaster, and chiseled in marble by the unaided hand of Dr. Horatio Stone? Must a man in this brazen age blow his own trumpet to be recognized at all? Then Dr. Stone must remain obscure, for he is as modest as he is meritorious. After the execution of these statues and a multitude of portrait busts, among which may be mentioned one of Chief-Justice Taney, in the Capitol, one of Col. Benton and one of Mr. Stanton, Dr. Stone went to Rome and spent nearly five laborious, studious years, not in puffing himself through the newspapers and by the aid of all social appliances, but in carrying forward to the utmost attainable point his knowledge, skill, and power as an artist; and the admirable work he sent home and brought back on his return, show that he did not toil in vain. To Dr. Stone, success means the acquisition of conscious power—not the plaudits of the mercenary or the ignorant, or a thronged studio, or a favorable bank account. If the American people let such a man die in obscurity and neglect, he can afford it, for his fame will be vindicated by an appreciative posterity; but can the American people afford it? It is most earnestly to be hoped that Dr. Stone's noble statue of Admiral Farragut may be executed in bronze, and that municipal bodies and other corporations and wealthy individuals may command the ripe services of his chisel, in order that some, at least, of our wealthy representative men may be transmitted to posterity by the hand of genius, giving value to the worth which it commemorates. VINDEX.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 7, 1873.

The Street Boys' Sunday Meetings.

The remarkable success that has attended the street boys' Sunday evening meetings, is mainly owing to the excellent judgment and catholic spirit which have characterized their management. Everything which savors of sectarianism or cant is rigidly excluded, and controverted points are never introduced. The exercises are conducted alternately by prominent citizens belonging to the various evangelical denominations, and the assembly rooms are usually filled with newsboys, bootblacks, peddlers and street boys of all nationalities, characters, and callings. At the Rivington-street lodging-house, where a pleasant home is provided for these lads, the Sunday meetings are exceedingly popular. The exercises last night were conducted by Mr. John Crosby Brown, who selected St. Luke's account of the parable of the talents for the lesson of the evening. Mr. Brown explained the passage in language adapted to the capacity of his young hearers, and closed by an earnest personal application of the subject. They had all received at least one talent, and they were charged to so use them that when they were called to account for their stewardship they might receive the "well done" of the Master.

The Sabbath evening exercises at the Boys' Lodging-house in Eleventh-street, last evening, were peculiarly interesting. About seventy boys were present, who listened most attentively to addresses from Dr. O'Connor, Mr. John Paton, and Mr. D. E. Hawley, after which a number of ladies present kindly gave the boys some choice vocal music, which was evidently highly appreciated.

The House of the Good Shepherd—A Meeting in Trinity Chapel.

A meeting in behalf of the House of the Good Shepherd, Rockland County, was held at Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth-street, last evening. The announcement that Right Rev. Bishop Potter would preach and several clergymen deliver addresses, drew a moderately-sized congregation to the sanctuary at the appointed hour. The House of the Good Shepherd was founded about seven years ago, in Rockland County, New-York, by kind-hearted people, for the purpose of giving poor children a country home; and has been, and is now, under the special protection of the benevolent of Trinity Chapel. The property in Rockland County consists of ninety acres of land on the Hudson River, with two dwelling houses and a barn. Fifty children are now supported and educated there. About $12,000 are at present needed by the House of the Good Shepherd to pay off debts, prosecute needed repairs, and in different ways make the premises in Rockland County neat, attractive, and convenient. The following are the specified objects for which gifts were solicited last evening: For the support of destitute children; the erection of cottages and workshops; the erection of a school-house, the work upon which is to be performed mostly by boys; the erection of a church for the house and for mission work, the corner-stone of which has already been laid; the assistance of young men who are preparing in practical work for the ministry; the training of young women as teachers and nurses; missionary work in Rockland County, especially among the mountains. Bishop Potter briefly sketched the purposes of the meeting, and gave a short history of the founding of the House of the Good Shepherd and its subsequent career. Rev. E. Gay, President of the institution, also spoke, appealing to the charitable to support and further endow the project which had been so carefully nourished and was already yielding such abundant fruit. Rev. T. M. Peters, D. D., Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., and Rev. J. B. Gibson, D. D., also spoke in much the same vein, urging that a hearty support be given to the Rockland County Institution. At the close of the addresses a subscription, to be devoted to the interests of the House of the Good Shepherd, was taken up.

THE NEWTOWN MYSTERY.

Has the Murderer's Body Been Found?—The Queens County Officials Puzzled.

The finding of a frozen body in a barn at Newtown, Saturday morning, has revived the excitement over the Little Neck murder, as the theory that the corpse is that of one of Graham's assassins is very generally received by the people of Newtown, Flushing, and vicinity, and quite an excitement over the discovery has resulted. District-Attorney Downing and Supervisor Roe, of Flushing, went to Hunter's Point, yesterday, where the body had been taken by the undertaker, and examined it and the articles found with it very carefully, and the belief was expressed that a clue to the murderers of Graham was here to be obtained.

The District-Attorney took one of the boots found on the body, to have it compared with those in Graham's store, at Little Neck, and should similar ones be found there the theory that the deceased was one of the perpetrators of that fearful crime will be greatly strengthened. He also sent a dispatch to Detective Philip Reilly, who has for some time had the Little Neck case in hand, to go to Hunter's Point and, if possible, secure the identification of the body.

Coroner Tewksbury will proceed with the inquest, at the Court-house in Newtown village, at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and the District-Attorney will be in attendance. He has given direction that the interment of the body be deferred for some time, in order that it may be identified. The body was brought to Hunter's Point, Saturday evening, in an ice-box, and has remained in the wagon, in an open shed, ever since, when a few minutes' labor would have removed it to a more safe and proper place.

Certain important information has recently came into the possession of the authorities, which cannot properly be disclosed at present, as the ends of justice might thereby be defeated. It may be said, however, that this information is of the most startling character, and, when made public, will tend to make clear not only the mystery now surrounding Graham's death, but many other matters of crime which have for a few months past baffled the closest investigation.

Superintendent Kelso's Cat.

The principal pet of Superintendent Kelso's household at No. 110 East Fifty-fifth-street, was a Maltese cat of remarkably dignified appearance and portliness of form, valued by the Superintendent at $200. Some daring young vagabonds of the Nineteenth Precinct, not having the fear of the Central Office detectives before their eyes, sneaked into the Superintendent's house, and stole the cat. A general alarm was sent out to all the precincts in the City, cautioning the officers to arrest and detain all Maltese cats answering the description of the stolen one. Although 1,800 patrolmen for the last two days have scrutinized cats of all classes, shapes, and sizes, Superintendent Kelso still mourns his loss.

Personal.

Ex-Congressman E. M. Beck, of Georgia; Col. M. Kinner, of Salt Lake City, and Judge W. S. Lincoln, of Washington, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Commander W. B. Cushing, of the United States Navy; Congressman J. M. Warren, of Troy; Gen. John Love, of Indianapolis; Col. John Cassell, of Philadelphia; Gen. B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts; Judge George W. Emery, of Tennessee; J. J. Belden, of Syracuse, and J. H. Ten Eyck, Jr., of Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. Henry Hitchcock, of St. Louis, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Gen. P. Edwards, of Connecticut; Judge Ben. Field, of Albion; Hon. W. B. Ransom, of Buffalo, and Col. Messmore, of Michigan, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. H. B. Hurlbut, of Cleveland, President of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railroad, and Senator S. W. Dorsey, of Arkansas, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Surgeon E. F. Vollum, of the United States Army, is at the Hoffman House.

Col. Gowen, of London, England, is at the Everett House.

I WAS TAKEN WITH A VERY HEAVY COLD in November last, which settled on my lungs, and produced much inflammation. For a while I thought I would never get better, as the symptoms of consumption became more and more marked, and this, too, was the opinion of my friends. I was compelled to desist from all except Sabbath services. The only relief I obtained for my complaint I derived from the use of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and so beneficially did this remedy act, that I was soon restored, and I am now so unlike what I was that it seems to me I am almost alive from the dead. I have also found the Expectorant indispensable for the croup, which our little boy is subject to.—*Rev. Wm. S. Barnart, New-Jersey M. E. Conference.*

GENTLEMEN are recommended to try the Warwick or Elmwood Collars—the best imitations of linen and most perfect-fitting collars ever worn.—*Exchange.—Advertisement.*

BRAUNSDORF & METZ have removed their large stock of first-class Cabinet Furniture, Draperies, &c., from No. 125 Rivington-st. to their new and elegant buildings, Nos. 433 and 435 7th-av., near 34th-st.—*Advertisement.*

Beautiful teeth are priceless jewels; daily brushing with Lyon's Tooth Tablets will do the work.—*Advertisement.*

All Persons would like to have luxuriant, beautiful hair. BURNETT'S COCOAINE has won laurels.—*Advertisement.*

A New and Beautiful Base for Artificial Teeth.

DR. M. LEVETT, dentist, invites inspection of a remarkable invention, which, in conjunction with his own patent air-cells, forms a most beautiful base, being perfectly healthy, cool, tasteless, pure, feather light, transparent, flexible, warranted durable, and feeling like the skin of the gums. It has only to be seen to be understood and appreciated.

NO. 20 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR TIFFANY'S.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Never Sleeps.—HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH gives instant notice if a window or door is opened during the night or left open by the servants. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

MOTT—JEFFREY.—On Thursday, March 6, at Chasford, N. J., HENRY F. MOTT, to MARY, daughter of William Jeffrey, of that place.

DIED.

ATWATER.—Suddenly, Saturday, the 8th inst., at St. James' Hotel, Marion, N. J., Mrs. ELIZABETH W., wife of Leonard D. Atwater.

Funeral services by Rev. Dr. J. E. Rockwell, at the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, corner of Clinton and Remsen sts., at 3 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, the 12th inst. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

ALLEN.—On Sunday, March 9, of diphtheritic croup, ANGELO, infant son of Dr. T. F. and Julia Bissell Allen.

Funeral Monday, March 10, at 1 P. M., from No. 3 East 33d-st. Friends invited.

ATTERBURY.—At St. Paul, Minn., March 3, LIVINGSTON, son of E. J. C. Atterbury, of Trenton, N. J.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his father's residence on Tuesday, March 11, at 1½ o'clock. Train leaves foot of Desbrosses-st. at 9½ A. M.

BENEDICT.—On Saturday, March 8, in the 18th year of her age, CLARA M., only daughter of Julius and Maria C. Benedict.

Remains taken to Falls Village, Conn., for interment.

BAKER.—On Friday morning, March 7, MARY E. BAKER, wife of Charles W. Baker, aged 47 years.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 178 Madison-av., on Monday morning, March 10, at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be conveyed to St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st., when a solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated, from thence to Calvary Cemetery. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

FARRAN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 7, 1873, Capt. JOHN S. FARRAN, aged 75 years, 2 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family and the New-York Marine Society are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 194 Warren-st., on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

DAVIS.—On March 9, after a short illness, ISAAC F. DAVIS.

Funeral services at St. Matthew's Church, Throop-av., near DeKalb-av., Brooklyn, 12 M., Tuesday. Relatives and friends respectfully invited.

EAMES.—On Friday evening, March 7, LUTHER EAMES.

The funeral services will be held on Tuesday, March 11, at 12 o'clock noon, at the residence of his son-in-law, Henry C. Southwick, No. 124 East 36th-st., New-York.

FALKINBURGH.—At Trenton, N. J., on Saturday, March 8, Capt. THOMAS J. FALKINBURGH, formerly of Jersey City, aged 35 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 79 Academy-st., Trenton, on Wednesday, March 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

GENNERT.—At Helmstedt, Germany, suddenly, Feb. 14, MARY WARREN, wife of Ernst Theodore Gennert, and daughter of Richard Warren, of this City.

HELIKER.—On Saturday morning, March 8, TILLIE V. RHINES, daughter of the late Edward Heliker.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday next, at 10 A. M., from her late residence, No. 136 Franklin-av., Brooklyn.

HAVEN.—On Saturday morning, March 8, in the 33d year of her age, EMMA W., wife of George Griswold Haven, and eldest daughter of Isaac P. Martin.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, at St. Bartholomew's Church, 44th-st. and Madison-av., on Monday, 10th inst., at 3 P. M.

JONES.—On Sunday, March 9, EDWIN S. JONES, aged 28.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and of his father-in-law, R. Russigne, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Almadia Jones, No. [illegible] Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 1 o'clock.

☞ Goshen, N. Y., papers will please copy.

KING.—At Perth Amboy, N. J., March 8, of typhoid pneumonia, ELISHA W., eldest child of the late Theodore F. and Sarah A. King.

Services at St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, Tuesday, March 11, at 10½ A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at South Ferry, Brooklyn side, at 1½ P. M. Interment at Green-Wood. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

LANKFORD.—At Haverstraw, N. Y., on the evening of March 6, THOS. A. LANKFORD.

Funeral services will be held from his late residence in Haverstraw, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Saturday, the 8th inst., and from the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. Walter C. Palmer, No. 316 East 15th-st., New-York, at 1 o'clock P. M. on Monday, 10th inst. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

MEAD.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 7, 1873, after a long and severe illness, MARY T. MEAD, aged 65 years, widow of the late Paul Mead.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 63 Fleet-st., on Monday, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MENZIES.—At Kingston, N. Y., on Saturday, March 8, CHARLES MENZIES, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Presbyterian Church, Westchester, on Tuesday, March 11, at 3 o'clock P. M.

PORTER.—On Sunday, 9th inst., of membraneous croup, LOUIS CLAUDE PORTER, aged 4 years and 8 months.

Funeral to take place from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Mary Bird, No. 35 West 16th-st., on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 1 P. M.

PATTERSON.—On Friday, March 7, 1873, after a long and painful illness, OLIVER C., Jr., eldest son of Oliver C. and Henrietta M. Patterson, aged 10 years, 3 months, and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 260 Graham-av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, March 10, 1873, at 2 P. M.

RAVEN.—On Friday morning, March 7, RICHARD RAVEN, in the 65th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 46 West 28th-st., on Monday, at 2 o'clock.

ROBERTS.—On Thursday, March 6, WILLIAM SEWARD, only child of Camilla W. and the late William S. Roberts.

His funeral will take place on Monday, March 10, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his grandfather, Augustus L. Brown, No. 514 5th-av., corner of 43d-st.

RAYMOND.—On Saturday morning, March 8, DECIMA OAKLEY, wife of William L. Raymond, and eldest daughter of the late Alexander Oakley.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 128 East 16th-st., Tuesday morning, March 11, at 10 o'clock.

SHERIDAN.—In Brooklyn, on the 8th inst., ANNA A., wife of Rev. John Sheridan.

The funeral services will be held in the Strong-place Baptist Church, (Degraw-st.,) on Monday, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, March 4, 1873, at Adams, N. Y., Rev. SANFORD H. SMITH.

Funeral services will be held on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 3 P. M., from the residence of Mrs. E. Whelpley Dodge, in Morristown, N. J.

SANDS.—On Friday, March 7, SARAH DAY, youngest child of Philip J. and Elizabeth M. Sands, aged 3 months.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 15 East 33d-st., on Monday, March 10, at 10 o'clock A. M.

VAIL.—At Newark, N. J., on the 8th, LENA D., wife of J. Cummings Vail and daughter of David A. and Caroline D. Hays.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 307 Bellville-av., Newark, on Tuesday, March 11, at 12 o'clock M. Carriages will be in waiting at Centre-st. station on arrival of 11 o'clock train from New-York on New-Jersey Railroad.

VAN BRUNT.—March 9, Mrs. ANN VAN BRUNT, relict of Jacques Van Brunt, of Bay Ridge, Long Island.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WEED.—On March 8, at his residence in Morrisania, New-York, AUGUSTUS G. WEED, aged 48.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Stamford and Norwalk papers please copy.

WAITE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 9, EUGENE PULESTEN, youngest son of Rev. Joseph M. and Melissa Waite, aged 4 years 7 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 68 North Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. The following, among other eminent artists, are represented in Mr. Beaumont's collection of Paintings now on exhibition, free, day and evening, at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway:

Baron Hy. Leys,	Lafon,	Calls,
Zamacois,	B. C. Koekkoek,	Ch. Hue,
Meyer von Bremen,	Count de Byiandt,	Calisch,
	De Vos,	Burgers,
J. Bobie,	Henriette Ronner,	Aufray,
Toulmouche,		Landelle,
Plassan,	Armfield,	Loutrel,
Florent Willems,	E. C. Barnes,	Boddington,
Compte-Calix,	Girardot,	Herring,
Calame,	Lasalle,	Rolfe,
Zuber Buhler,	Th. Frère,	Cobbett,
Baron,	Zurcher,	Percy,
Bouguereau,	Robbe,	Schultz,
Caraud,	Verboeckhoven,	Reyntjens,
Carolus,	Mlle. Bakhuysen,	Rosenboom,
Giuliano,	Bakalovice,	Tschaggeny,
Rebouet,	Chaplin,	Verheyden.
Victor Chavet,	C. L. Muller, &c.	

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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

New scheme for 1873 now out. Prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

BARTLETT'S "BOULEVARD," STREET AND PARK LAMPS; also, Torch and Key for lighting street lamps instantaneously, the same now used in New-York; are being adopted everywhere. Office, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

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NEEDLES FOR SEWING-MACHINES.—General depot established at BARTLETT'S, 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING, March 10, at 8 o'clock, at head-quarters, Demilt Hall, 2d-av., corner 23d-st. After the transaction of the regular association business, the fourth lecture of the season will be delivered by Gen. WM. HENRY ANTHON. Subject—(By special request)—POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS AND DELUSIONS. Ladies cordially invited. By order of the President.

MICHAEL CREGAN, Secretary.

Tickets of admission for this grand lecture can be obtained at the club-rooms, No. 320 3d-av., daily, or from members of the Republican Association.

A MEETING OF THE CITIZENS and tax-payers of the Twelfth Ward will be held at Lincoln Hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on MONDAY EVENING, March 10, at 8 o'clock, to consider the following subjects: Rapid transit, removal of Hell Gate obstructions, the improvement of Harlem River, the annexation of a part of Westchester County, the Industrial Exhibition, the exempting bonds and mortgages from taxation. Citizens are cordially invited to be present. By order of the Committee. JAMES M. BOYD, Chairman of Committee.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the above Association will be held at Head-quarters, No. 12 University-place, THIS (Monday) EVENING, March 10, at 8 o'clock.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT, President.

WM. TERHUNE, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held at Bleecker Building, TUESDAY EVENING, March 11, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of urging the passage of measures now before the Legislature, and changing the night of meetings.

By order of ROBERT B. CARPENTER, President.

GEORGE W. LUCKEY, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting at No. 161 8th-av., on THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

CHAS. BLACKIE, President.

C. G. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

SIXTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—There will be a regular meeting of this Association at their rooms, No. 324 Grand-st. on THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

DANIEL F. CROWLEY, President.

JAMES LUMSDEN, Secretary.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of the above Association will be held MONDAY, March 10, at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, at 8 o'clock.

JAMES FLEMING, President.

RICHARD McGUIRE, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHOICE NEW MUSIC!—"SO THE Story Goes," Molloy, 30c.; "The Old Time," J. R. Thomas, 40c.; "Melodie in F," Rubinstein, 40c.; "Easter Morn," Wilson, 35c.; "Amaryllis," four hands, 60c.; "Credit Mobilier" March, 40c.; also, "Strauss' Dance Music for Violin and Piano," book form, $1; and the popular "Gems of Strauss," (piano,) $2 50. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Although no single auction of special importance has been held during the past week, ending with Saturday, March 8, quite a large variety of real estate has been disposed of, the total sales at auction reaching the sum of $380,450, as against $1,222,495, the figures for the previous week, ending with Saturday, March 1. The sales at private contract have been unusually numerous, while the prices realized have been exceptionally good. The market generally, in fact, has been strong, and gives evidence, if anything, of increased and increasing activity. In addition to the sales of City property made, Jere. Johnson sold in Brooklyn on Friday, March 7, real estate in that city to the value of $32,245. We would call particular attention to the transactions projected for the present week, as scheduled below, many of the same desiring a more extended notice than our space will permit. The auctions to be held in Brooklyn are of real importance, and, in this connection, we may say that the Brooklyn market is stronger, and the demand for real estate investment greater than has been the case for three years past, nearly all the auctions thus far held this season having been well attended and resulting successfully.

SALES OF THE PRESENT WEEK.

For the present week auctions are projected as follows, at which the real estate noted will be offered:

To-day, (Monday,) March 10.

By James M. Miller, at Exchange, foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on East Forty-third-street, 216.8 feet east of Second-avenue; lot 16.8 by 100.5. Also, similar sale, Wm. H. Leonard, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on East Sixty-second-street, south side, 88.9 feet east of Fourth-avenue; lot 18.9 by 100.5. Also, same referee, similar sale of fourteen full-size lots, seven each on the north side of West One Hundred and Twenty-first and south side of West One Hundred and Twenty-second streets, respectively, (adjoining,) 200 feet west of Tenth-avenue.

To-morrow, (Tuesday,) March 11.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at Exchange, executor's sale by order of the executors of the estate of Peter Schersten, deceased, of the following property: The four-story brick house and lot (with store) situate on the south-west corner of Sixth-avenue and West Twenty-eighth-street, and known as No. 461 Sixth-avenue, lot about 24.2 by 62.2; the four-story brown-stone front house and lot (with store) adjoining the above on the southerly side, and known as No. 459 Sixth-avenue; lot 25 by 61.10, and the two three-story high-stoop brick houses and lots situate on the southerly side of West Twenty-eighth-street adjoining the Sixth-avenue property in the rear, known as Nos. 102 and 104. The houses vary in width from 15.9 to 22.1; are about 34 feet deep, and have brown-stone trimmings; lots 49 feet 3 inches in depth. Also public auction sales of other City real estate, viz.: The two-story and attic brick house and lot situate on the southerly side of Amity-street, between Sullivan and Macdougal streets, known as No. 104; house about 45 feet deep; lot 25 by 116, and the four-story brick store and lot situate on the northerly side of Water-street, between Coenties and Old slips, known as No. 50; lot 22.5 front by about 65 feet deep.

By Joseph McGuire, at Exchange, peremptory public auction sale of seven valuable lots, each 25.2 by 75, located on the east side of the Grand Boulevard, north-east corner of One Hundred and Ninth-street, and two lots, with gores in rear, making each lot in size 25 by about 150, located on the north side of One Hundred and Ninth-street, 75 feet east of the Boulevard, adjoining the first-named plot; also, foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, Wm. H. Leonard, Esq., referee, of the premises Nos. 44, 46, 48 New Bowery, west side, near James-street, embracing a plot of ground in size 75.10 by 22 by 55.2 by 79.2, with building thereon, covering same, known as the Grant House; also, same referee, similar sales of the house and lot No. 41 Park-street, south side, near Pearl-street, lot 25 by 95.2.

By Dinges, Porter & Co., at Exchange, partition sale, by order of the Supreme Court, Robert Cochran, Esq., referee, the desirable property known as No. 227 Bowery, east side, 150 feet north of Rivington-street, embracing a lot 24.11 by 186, with buildings thereon, consisting of two brick houses, two sheds, and a brick factory in rear, 24.11 by 60.4. An alley-way 10 feet wide, giving access to the factory, runs across the rear of the lot.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., at Exchange, public auction sale of the three-story high-stoop brick house, with brown-stone trimmings, No. 45 East Eighteenth-street, north side, 160 feet west of Fourth-avenue, and near Broadway; lot 25 by 92, house 50 feet deep.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at Exchange, foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, John Pyne, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on West Twenty-first-street, north side, 235.4 feet west of Ninth-avenue; lot 18.3 by 92. [The steamers Morro Castle and Columbia, of the Atlantic Steam-ship line, will also be offered at auction by Messrs. Bleecker & Co., under the direction of a United States Marshal.]

By R. V. Harnett, at Exchange, public auction sale of one building lot, 25 by 98.9, on West Thirty-third-street, north side, 375 feet west of Tenth-avenue.

By Cole & Murphy, at the City Sales-rooms, No. 379 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, executor's sale, by order of the executors of the estates of Robert Adair and Charles Cooper, deceased, the store property Nos. 247 and 249 Water-street, this City, and the following extensive list of Brooklyn real estate; comprising seven houses and lots and 300 vacant lots, located in the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards of that city, thus making this sale the most important of the week: House and two lots Conselyea-street, hotel and plot of ground junction Myrtle and Johnson avenues, homestead and plot of ground Bushwick-avenue, two houses and lots on Duryea-street, house and two lots on Quincy-street, eleven lots on Putnam-avenue, ten lots on Patchen-avenue, fifteen lots on Wierfield-street, eleven lots on Duryea-street, thirteen lots on Thames-street, thirty-three lots on Bogart-street, seven lots on Cook-street, twenty lots on George-street, twenty lots on Prospect-street, twenty-six lots on Ellery-street, forty-eight lots on Flushing-avenue, one lot on Hopkins-street, five lots on Tompkins-avenue, thirty lots on Central-avenue, five lots on Greene-avenue, five lots on Bleecker-street, eight lots on Monroe-street, sixteen lots on Madison-street, thirteen lots on Evergreen-avenue, and eight lots on Bushwick-boulevard.

Wednesday, March 12.

By James M. Miller, at Exchange, trustee's sale of City property, namely: The four-story English basement brown-stone front house and lot No. 55 West Twelfth-street, north side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, lot 20.9 by 100; three lots, together forming plot in size 75 by 98.9, with building thereon nearly covering same, situate on East Twenty-fourth-street, south side, 81.2 feet east of First-avenue, and two three-story and basement frame houses and lots located on First-avenue, east side, 71.9 feet south of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street; lots each 26.8 by 95, houses each 55 feet deep. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, Wm. H. Leonard, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on East One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, south side, 200 feet east of Third-avenue; lot 75 by 100.10.

By Joseph McGuire, at Exchange, Supreme Court sale, Henry Nicoll, Esq., referee, of the premises No. 190 Allen-street, west side, between Stanton and Houston streets, embracing a lot 25 by 87.6, with a three-story and basement brick-front house upon the front thereof, and a five-story and cellar brick house in rear.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at Exchange, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. V. McDaniel, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on Fifth-avenue, west side, 27.1 feet north of Forty-sixth-street; lot 18.4 by 75.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at Exchange, adjourned receiver's sale, under the direction of John L. Platt, Esq., receiver of the Stuyvesant Bank, of lease of the premises No. 744 Broadway, south-east corner of Astor-place, embracing a large, irregular-shaped lot, having a front on Broadway of 41.4 feet, and on Astor-place of 75 feet, with four-story brick building thereon, covering same; lease expires May 1, 1880; rent, $17,500 per year.

By D. M. Seaman, at Exchange, public auction sale of the three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot No. 139 West Forty-seventh-street, south side, 437.6 feet east of Seventh-avenue; lot 18.9 by 100.5

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at Exchange, adjourned foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, of the house and lot No. 254 Madison-avenue, west side, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets; lot 24.4 by 100.

By James C. Eadie, at Exchange, public auction sale of Brooklyn property, as follows: Six lots, together forming plot in size 96 by 1[illegible]3, situate on the south-east corner of Fourth and South Second streets, now occupied by the Central Baptist Church, (to be sold in single lots), one plot 47.6 by 78.6, with brick building thereon, situate on the south-west corner of Fourth and South Third streets, now occupied by the Universalist Church; one two-story attic and basement frame house and lot, known as No. 153 Fourth-street, lot 24 by 96; one two-story frame house and plot on the south-west corner of Fourth and South Fourth streets, plot 48 by 103; one two-story and basement frame house and lot, No. 111 Fourth-street, adjoining above, lot 24 by 103, and one two-story and basement frame house and lot, No. 186 South Ninth-street, south side, 25 feet west of Sixth-street, lot 25 by 100.

By J. Cole, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, legal sale of the three-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 116 Lawrence-street, Brooklyn, and the two-story brick stable and lot, No. 114 Lawrence-street, adjoining above, lots each 25 by 107.

Thursday, March 13.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at Exchange, public auction sales of the following City realty: The four-story brown-stone house and lot situate on the south side of Ninth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, known as No. 54; house about 55 feet deep; lot, 16.6 by 93.11. The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot situate on the south side of West Thirty-seventh-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, known as No. 229; house 50 feet deep; lot 16.8 by 98.9. The lease of lots, with the two four-story brick stores and dwellings, situate on the west side of Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, known as Nos. 831 and 833; lease from Astor has twenty years to run from May, 1870; ground rent, $170 per annum, with covenants for one renewal; house 20.3 by 40, with extensions; lots each 20.8 by 87. One lot on Lexington-avenue, north-west corner of Eighty-fourth-street, 16.1 by 102.2; five lots on West Fifty-sixth-street, north side, 100 feet east of Tenth-avenue, each 20 by 100.5; five lots on West Fifty-seventh-street, north side, 425 feet west of Ninth-avenue, each 20 by 100.5, and three lots on East Fifty-eighth-street, south side, 150 feet east of Madison-avenue, each 25 by 100.5. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., referee, of other City property, viz.: The three-story brick building and lot situate on the westerly side of the Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets, known as No. 272; lot 25.2½ by 89; the three-story frame building and lot situate on the easterly side of Elizabeth-street, in rear of the Bowery property, known as No. 228; lot 22.2 by 88; three lots on West Fifty-sixth-street, north side, 275 feet west of Ninth-avenue, each 25 by 100.5, and three lots on West Fifty-seventh-street, south side, adjoining above in the rear, each same size.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Exchange, public auction sale of the following valuable building lots, located on the site of the "Old Abbey," in the immediate vicinity of Riverside Park: Eleventh-avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Second-street, lot 25 by 100; Eleventh-avenue, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Second-street, two full lots; One Hundred and First-street, north side, 100 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, two full lots; One Hundred and Second-street, south side, 100 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, two full lots, and One Hundred and Second-street, south side, 175 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, four full lots. Also, One Hundred and Fifth-street, north side, 163 feet west of Eighth-avenue, three lots, one of which is 36 feet wide in front and 42 feet wide in rear, and 100 feet deep, and One Hundred and Sixth-street, south side, 152 feet west of Eighth-avenue; three lots.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., at Exchange, public auction sale of the four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot No. 144 West Forty-third-street, south side, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue; lot 25 by 100, house 60 feet deep.

By Allen, Dooley & Henriques, at Exchange, public auction sale of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot No. 229 West Fourteenth-street, north side, 250 feet west of Seventh-avenue; lot 25 by 120, house 60 feet deep.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at Exchange, public auction sale of three lots on Eleventh-avenue, east side, 25.2 feet north of Ninety-eighth-street, each 25.3 by 100.

By James M. Miller, at Exchange, foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, Charles Price, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on East One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, 280 feet west of Fourth-avenue lot 20 by 99.11.

By Wyckoff & James, at City Sales Rooms, No. 379 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, public auction sale by order of George S. Elkins, Esq., of 407 Brooklyn lots, located respectively on Nostrand, New-York, Brooklyn, Kingston, Albany, Troy, and St. Marks-avs.; Atlantic, Pacific, Dean, Bergen, Warren, Baltic, Butler, Douglass, and Degraw-sts. This proposed transaction is one of special importance, for the lots are not only now intrinsically valuable, but destined ere long to be in demand, lying, as they do, on leading avenues, close to Prospect Park.

Friday, March 14.

By William Kennelly, at Exchange, public auction sale of the three-story and basement, high stoop, and brick house and lot, No. 325 West 31st-st., north side, 280 feet west of 8th-av.; lot 20x98.9. Also, one lot 19x75, on East 118th-st., south side, 75 feet east of 1st-av.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at Exchange, foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, of the four-story brick store and lot, No. 30 Maiden-lane, south side, adjoining the corner of Nassau-street, lot 18 by about 89; building nearly covers same.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at Exchange, foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, John Hubbell, Esq., referee, of the house and lot No. 11 Mitchell-place, (East Forty-ninth street,) north side, 180 feet east of First-avenue, lot 18 by 50.10.

By Joseph McGuire, at Exchange, adjourned foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, John J. Post, Esq., referee, of a five-story brick tenement-house and lot, on Delancey-street, north side, 25 feet west of Pitt-street, lot 25 by 75.

By James M. Miller, adjourned foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, Wm. M. Howland, Esq., referee, of the store and lot No. 199 Church-street.

Saturday, March 15.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, by order of executors and others, public auction sales of the following Brooklyn real estate: Two three-story and basement frame houses and lots, Nos. 427 and 429 Monroe-street, between Throop and Yates avenues, lots each 25 by 100; three three-story brick stores, dwellings, and lots, Nos. 298, 300, and 302 Bond-street, between Union and Sackett streets, lots each 20 by 75; one three-story brick house on Franklin-avenue, near Van Buren-street, lot 20.3 by 55; ten lots, each 20 feet front, on north-west corner of Park-avenue and Sanford-street, and four lots, each 18.9 by 131, on the north side of St. Marks-avenue, 100 feet west of Underhill-avenue.

The above list, we believe, includes all the proposed transactions for the week.

PRIVATE SALES.

The following recent sales at private contract are reported:

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 11 Pine-street, five full lots on East Ninety-ninth-street, 175 feet east of Fifth-avenue, sold together for $55,000.

By Wm. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine-street, plot of sixteen full lots, eight each on the north side of East Fifty-fifth-street and south side of East Fifty-sixth-street, respectively, 100 feet east of Madison-avenue, sold for $20,000 each; also, five lots on New-avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-ninth streets, sold for $7,000.

By John McClave, No. 1 Pine-street, five three-story brick houses and lots on Fifth-street, north side, between Avenues C and D, sold together for $55,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, March 7.

Bleecker-st., s. w. corner of Barrow-st., 80 ft. to Commerce-st.x80, h. and lot, executor's deed..	$61,500
Division-st., s. s., 215 ft. w. of Market-st., 25x88.5, h. and s., 1871	Nom.
Delancey-st., s. w. corner of Lewis-st., 25x75, h. and l.	4,000
Leonard-st., Nos. 65 and 67, n. e. corner of Church-st., 40x50, Q. c., 1-5 part	14,000
Monroe-st., s. w. corner of Corlears-st., 75x 22.4, being Nos. 308, 310, 312 Munroe-st., on tax map, Ca. G.	14,000
26th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x98.9	12,000
29th-st., n. s., 140.6 ft. e. of 3d-av., 15x98.9; mortgages, $9,000	12,000
43d-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x100.5, h. and l.	29,500
56th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x[illegible]4x25.2x 50.3	3,000
70th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 125x100.5	45,000
Lexington-av., n. w. corner 65th-st., 20.5x70, h. and l.	31,000
1st-av., n. e. corner 45th-st., 50.5x100, ½ part	20,000
1st av., n. e. corner 65th-st., 100.5x110, ½ part	38,750
7th-av., w. s. 50.5 ft. s. of 55th-st., 50x100, Broadway and other assessments	31,000

LEASES.

Bleecker-st., No. 371, 5 years, per year	$1,427
Pell-st., No. 18, 5 years, per year	1,500
13th-st., No. 128 East, 5 years, per year	2,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A. WARNER PLATT,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
NO. 115 BROADWAY.

Having revised my lists for the Spring, I am now prepared to offer lots, in large or small plots, on every street and avenue in the upper part of the City.
WEST SIDE AND HARLEM PROPERTY A SPECIALTY.
A large number of first-class and medium houses in the most desirable locations, at decided bargains.

A GENTEEL FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone residence, 21.6x55; lot 100 feet. Frescoed and thoroughly overhauled at a cost of $5,000; agreeably near 5th-av. in that desirable block on 48th-st. $35,000 only, with carpets, gas fixtures, and pier mirrors. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Nos. 226 5th-av. and 11 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY, BASEment, and sub-cellar Nova Scotia front house and lot on Madison-av., near 54th-st., hard wood and cabinet finish; butler's pantry and dumb waiter, full size and in perfect order. For permits and further particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE FOUR-STORY AND BASEment high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x50, corner house; five four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone houses, 16x50; two four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone houses, 13x55; corner Lexington-av. and 71st-st. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE ELEGANT four-story brown-stone house on the north side of 74th-st., third house west of Madison-av. Size, 25x60; lot 102; finished in hard woods in the most superb manner. Party will be on the premises to show the same every afternoon from 1 to 5.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-basement house No. 513 West 23d-st., built by days' work, and in first-class order; terms easy; immediate possession if desired.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-Place.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND MANsard-roof high-stoop brown-stone house on Murray Hill, near Lexington-av., with all the modern improvements; can be bought at a bargain.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

FIFTY-THREE LOTS AT FORT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, overlooking the Parade Ground, Hudson and Harlem Rivers, for sale at $1,300 per lot.
F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

SIXTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR GRAND BOULEVARD—2 Lots for sale at $3,750 each; very cheap; terms easy; no rock; below grade.
F. G & D. BROWN,
Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 57 AND 59 THOMPSON-ST., each lot 32¼x100; this property with the buildings, will be sold together or separately at a low price. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 28 WEST 36th-st., near 5th-av., three-story high-stoop house, with or without the furniture; desirably located for a physician or dentist. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON THE south-west corner of Houston and Thompson sts.; size, 70x75. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or H. F. WOODWARD, No. 23 Carmine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT TO A PRIVATE FAMILY a very desirable full-size Brown Stone House, on West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., in perfect order and all modern improvements. Apply to LEVI COOK, No. 48 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BASEMENT and subcellar brown-stone front house and lot on East 54th-st., close to 5th-av. For further particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story brown-stone French basement house, East 50th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; price $30,000; early possession.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST BROWN-stone houses in New-York, near Central Park, west of 5th-av.; from $15,000 to $30,000; all first-class.
M. S. FRIEND, No. 703 7th-av.

FOR SALE—THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF avenue properties and tenements, west of 5th-av., from $15,000 to $40,000, with corners.
M. S. FRIEND, No. 703 7th-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 61 PARK-AV., FITTED UP and decorated in the most elegant manner by Pottier & Stymus; terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

CENTRAL-AV.—18 LOTS NEAR JUDGE SMITH'S HOTEL. Only $10,000. A bargain for some one. For sale by F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

GRAND BOULEVARD, SOUTH OF 72d-st., facing an open Plaza, 6 Lots, 100x150 ft., for sale at $100,000. F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHURCH PROPERTY corner of Prince and Marion sts., about 72x75 feet; Price reasonable. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, WASHINGTON-AV., BROOKlyn, near Atlantic, very fine brick house, all modern improvements; three story, high stoop, with extra large lot; also, large lot in rear on Hall-st.; also, thirty lots, free and clear, in Brooklyn. Apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.

FOR SALE—ON VERY EASY TERMS, three cheap frame and three first-class, brown-stone front houses, in the best location in Brooklyn; having to take the above for debt, will sell cheap. Inquire of WM. E. CHAPMAN, in the brick-yard, foot of Rodney-st., Williamsburg.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—TWENTY lots, with 102 feet of bulkhead, on New Town Creek, near Meeker-av., Williamsburg. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, high basement, modern improvements, on Willow-st., Brooklyn, within short distance Wall-st. Ferry. Apply to LEVI COOK, No. 48 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A FRENCH basement house above 34th-st., near 5th-av. or Madison-av. Address No. 16 East 10th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE.

CENTRAL AVENUE.
11¼ acres, with house.
110 lots, with house.
8 lots, suitable for a hotel.
136 lots, some on side streets.
25 acres, about 1¼ miles from Central Bridge.
16 acres, about 1¼ miles from Central Bridge.
6 acres, about 1¼ miles from Central Bridge.
56 lots near Jerome Park.
14 acres near Jerome Park.
80 acres near White Plains.

FORDHAM BRIDGE.
6¼ acres on King's Bridge Road.
3¾ acres, with cottage and stable.
5 acres, with house and stable.
2½ acres, with house and stable.
6¼ acres, with house and stable.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.
10 acres, one mile from Third-avenue Bridge.
15 acres, with fine house and stable.
5 acres, near West Farms.
44 acres, near Fordham.

TREMONT.
10 acres, near centre of village.
3¼ acres, near depot.
Plots of from one to twenty lots, in desirable localities.

WESTCHESTER.
40 acres near Port Chester depot.
100 acres on one of the Points.
50 acres on Throgg's Neck.
50 acres on Throgg's Neck.
16 acres on Throgg's Neck, with house.
80 lots Schuylerville.
140 acres opposite village West Farms.
5 acres on Bronx River.
SOMERS—1,275 acres will be sold at a bargain.
CROTON FALLS—175 acres, with good house.
GOLDEN'S BRIDGE—400 acres, with two fine houses.
KATONAH—25 acres, with handsome house.
HART'S CORNER—55 acres, with house.
PELHAM—150 acres on Pelham Bay.
MOUNT VERNON—75 acres, within ¼ mile of depot.
KING'S BRIDGE—40 acres, within ¼ mile of depot.
Also, furnished and unfurnished places in the vicinity of High Bridge.

ALSO,
Small places of from three to ten city lots, with good buildings, worth from $4,000 to $10,000.

ALSO,
Large places with first-class houses, worth from $20,000 to $200,000,
Apply to HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway, or Tremont, Westchester Co.

PILLOT PARK PROPERTY,
ORANGE, N. J.

For sale two new and charming first-class villas and stables on Gregory-av., just completed, and replete with all the conveniences of city houses, together with one or more acres of land, as may be desired. The neighborhood is first-class and will be so maintained.

Also,
The mansion, containing forty rooms, with ten to fifteen acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with cold and hot graperies and green-house. Terms easy, and possession immediate. For further particulars apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, or Orange, New-Jersey, near Main depot.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE IN the finest part of Pittsfield, Mass., very central, House, two stories high, with an L and French roof. Grounds extensive and handsomely laid out, and well stocked with choice fruit-trees. House lighted by gas, heated by steam, and replete with all modern conveniences. A good barn on the premises, built for the owner's occupancy, in the best manner, at a cost, including the lot, of $28,500. Nothing desirable for a home in beautiful Berkshire is wanting. On account of the owner's removal the property will be sold at cost. Terms easy. Pittsfield is one and a half hours from Albany and but five or six miles from New-York. Apply to J. N. DUNHAM & CO., Pittsfield, Mass. If not sold will be rented as a furnished house for three or four months from June 1, at $200 per month.

FOR SALE—A COLONNADE DOUBLE house, on Long Island, two hours by South Side Railroad; substantially built, brick cellar, good stable and carriage-house; one acre of ground, with long frontage on the main road; ten minutes from station; same from South Bay, a beautiful view of which from the house; fishing, bathing, shooting, and sailing, and good neighbors; one of the best locations on the island. Address R. W. KENYON, Williamsburg (N. Y.) Post-office.

FOR SALE—23¼ ACRES OF LAND IN THE TWELFTH WARD OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, AT INWOOD.—Magnificently located; on one side the Hudson River, and bounded on the other by Broadway, or Kingsbridge-road; the new boulevard runs through the property, making a large number of fine building sites, with unsurpassed view of the river, &c.
Further information can be had of GEO. C. FLINT, No. 395 Hudson-st., New-York.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT LYME, near Sound and Connecticut River.—Half mile from railroad and boat depot; two minutes' walk from churches, post-office, and stores; modern, thoroughly-built house, sixteen rooms, large attic, excellent cellar, basement kitchen, &c.; good barn, carriage-house, two wells, (never fail;) abundance of fruit and shade-trees; yard and garden, (about two acres;) excellent soil. Price low, and terms easy. Address J. H. BRODRICK, Lyme, Conn.

Rapid Transit
ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

For homes on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty-st., New-York.

A GOOD CHANCE.—THE HOMESTEAD belonging to Ebenezer Lyon, Esq., situated on north Broadway, Yonkers; will be rented for one or more years; from one to six acres of land will go with the house; there is plenty of fruit of all kinds; good stabling for horses, and ice-house filled. Apply to WALTER UNDERHILL, Warburton-av., opposite Manor Hall, Yonkers, N. Y.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY PLACE, ten or eighty acres, on the Hudson River, at Scarborough, one mile below Sing Sing; large double brick house, 50x52; stable, gate-house, and other outbuildings; views very fine. Apply to EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st., or ROBERT H. BOORMAN, No. 81 Cedar-st.

AT ORANGE, EAST ORANGE, WEST Orange, Orange Valley, Orange Mountain, Llewellen Park, Montrose, Bloomfield, and Montclair, property of all descriptions for sale, to rent, and exchange. Houses, furnished and unfurnished, to rent.
Apply to S. D. CONDIT, Brick Church Station, Orange.

FARMS AT A BARGAIN.—THIRTY-three and eighty acres; 1½ hours from Chambers-st.; good buildings, orchards, timber, springs; high and healthful; both sides of railroad; depot needed on property; ready to cut up and make a fortune for buyer. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—For sale, 1,312 acres first growth pine timber, &c., located in North-half Township 8, Hamilton County, New-York; price $7 per acre. Apply to O. V. HOLCOMB, or F. NORTON, No. 87 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON STATEN Island, within thirty minutes of Wall-st., desirable residences, with fine view, and park attached; terms of sale easy; rents low. Further partics are at the office of the estate of ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 23 Broadway.

RIVERDALE, ON HUDSON—FOR SALE, let, or lease, furnished or not; splendid house and coach-house; three acres of ground; five minutes' from station; all improvements. Inquire of A. D. REYNOLDS & CO., No. 92 Bleecker-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—HAMILTON & WALLIS offer the very desirable residence of the late N. H. Stockwell, on High-st.; large grounds, abundance of well-grown ornamental fruit-trees. Full particulars at No. 9 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—EIGHTY ACRES OF LAND at Milburn, N. J., one hour from New-York, suitable for laying out in villa plots; $300 per acre; location high and healthy; splendid views. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

HUDSON RIVER REAL ESTATE.—All persons wanting to purchase or hire will find full particulars with
S. EMBERSON,
659 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

FOR SALE—NEAR LONG BRANCH, 100 acres of land, most desirably located, with good buildings, and in a high state of cultivation. Apply to owner,
CHARLES P. PERSUHN, No. 32 Broadway.

A.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ONE OF the finest places on Shrewsbury River, south of Red Bank; boating, bathing, fishing. For particulars apply to IRA O. MILLER, Room No. 8, No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, SPECIALTY.—Great variety property to rent, sell and exchange. Call for rent and sale catalogues. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau, corner Liberty-st.

$6,000, $8,000, $14,000, $17,000.—Brick Church Station, Orange, N. J.; thoroughly built; all improvements; near depot. G. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY VALUABLE farms near Sing Sing; splendid river and inland views; contents 160 and 116 acres. Reference, GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CHATHAM, N. J.—FOR SALE CHEAP, two lots; five minutes from depot.
O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 104 AMITY-ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
AMITY-STREET.—The two-story and attic brick house and lot situate on the southerly side of Amity-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal sts., and known as No. 104. House about 45 feet deep, has water and gas. Lot 25x116 feet. Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. To be seen on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 11 to 1, by permit from the auctioneer.

ADRAIN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STORE AND LOT, NO. 50 WATER-ST., AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
WATER-STREET.—The four story brick store and lot, situate on the north side of Water-st., between Coenties and Old slips, and known as No. 50, being about 22.5x65 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 54 WEST 9TH-st., at auction.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
WEST NINTH-STREET.—The four-story brown-stone front house and lot, situate on the south side of West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and known as No. 54. House about 55 feet deep, contains modern improvements, and is in first-rate order. Lot, 16.8x93.11.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—HENRY W. JACKSON and Rachel L., his wife, William O. Jackson, and Frederick H. Jackson against ELIZABETH S. JACKSON, Sarah Catharine Jackson, Abram Valentines Williams Jackson, Eliza Hearn Jackson, and George A. Hearn and Greenleaf K. Sheridan as trustees, under the last will and testament of David S. Jackson, Junior, deceased.—In pursuance of a judgment made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 14th day of February, 1873, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Muller, Wilkins & Co., auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of April, 1873, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, the following described premises:

FIRST PARCEL.—All that certain house and lot of land, situate in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a point on the north-westerly side of Irving-place, distant thirty-eight feet south-westwardly from the south-westerly corner of Irving-place and Seventeenth-street, and running thence north-westwardly on a line parallel with Seventeenth-street, partly through the centre of a party-wall, as far as the same extends, and in a line in continuation thereof, sixty feet; thence south-westwardly on a line parallel with Irving-place, nineteen feet, thence south-eastwardly on a line parallel with Seventeenth-street, sixty feet to the north-westerly side of Irving-place, and thence north-eastwardly along the same, nineteen feet, to the point of beginning. The house erected on the said lot of land being known by the number 45, (forty-five,) in Irving-place, aforesaid.

SECOND PARCEL.—And also all that certain house and lot of land, situate in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a point on the north-westerly side of Irving-place, distant fifty-seven feet south-westwardly from the south-westerly corner of Irving-place and Seventeenth-street, and running thence north-westwardly on a line parallel with Seventeenth-street, seventy-two feet; thence south-westwardly on a line parallel with Irving-place, twenty-four feet; thence south-eastwardly on a line parallel with Seventeenth-street, seventy-two feet, to the north-westerly side of Irving-place, and thence north-eastwardly along the same, twenty four feet to the point of beginning. The house erected on the said lot of land being known by the number 43 (forty-three,) in Irving-place, aforesaid.

And also all the privileges of light and air, and other privileges, reserved in and by a certain deed from David S. Jackson to Edward B. Wesley, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 1,057, of Cons., page 578, of and in a certain parcel of land, adjoining the last described lot of land, on the north-westerly side of the western-most corner thereof, containing twelve feet in width and eight feet in depth.

THIRD PARCEL.—And also all those certain lots of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York which taken together are bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the north-easterly corner of the Drive or Boulevard and One Hundredth-street, and running thence north-eastwardly along the south-easterly side of the Boulevard fifty-one feet ten inches; thence south-eastwardly, on a line parallel with One Hundredth-street, two hundred and twenty-five feet eight inches to a line forming the centre line of the old Bloomingdale road, now closed; thence south-westwardly, along the said centre line, fifty-one feet ten inches, to the north-easterly side of One Hundredth-street; and thence north-westwardly, along the same, two hundred and twenty-four feet nine and a half inches, to the point of beginning. And also the one-half part of One Hundredth-street, lying adjacent and opposite to the said lots of land, to the centre of the said street.

FOURTH PARCEL.—And also all those certain lots of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows, that is to say: commencing at the south-easterly corner of the Drive or Boulevard and One Hundredth-street, and running thence south-eastwardly, along the south-westerly side of One Hundredth-street, two hundred and twenty-three feet one and a half inches, to a line forming the centre line of the old Bloomingdale road; thence south-westwardly, along the said centre line, fifty-five feet; thence north-westwardly, on a straight line, to a point on the south-easterly side of the Boulevard, distant forty-six feet nine inches along the same, south-westwardly from the point of beginning, two hundred and twenty-one feet four inches, and thence north-eastwardly, along the south-easterly side of the Boulevard, forty-six feet nine inches, to the point of beginning. And also the one-half part of One Hundredth-street lying adjacent and opposite to the said lots of land, to the centre of the said street.—Dated New-York, Feb. 15, 1873.
ALBON P. MAN, Referee, No. 56 Wall-st.
S. F. COWDREY,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 67 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON SOUTH-WEST CORNER 6TH-AV. AND WEST 28TH-ST., NOS. 459 AND 461 6TH-AV., AND NOS. 102 AND 104 WEST 28TH-ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Walter Carter, Esq., executor of Peter Schersten, deceased:
SIXTH-AVENUE.—The four-story brick house and lot, (with store,) situate on the south-west corner of 6th-av. and West 28th-st., and known as No. 461. Also, the four-story brown-stone-front house and lot, (with store,) adjoining the above, on the southerly side, and known as No. 459 6th-av. Lots each about 25x62 feet.
WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—The two three-story high-stoop brick houses and lots, situate on the southerly side of West 28th-st., adjoining the 6th-av. property in the rear, and known as Nos. 102 and 104. The houses are about 34 feet deep, and have brown-stone trimmings. Lots each from 15.9 to 22.1x49.3.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.
PARTITION SALE
Of the estate of Enoch Dean, deceased.
VALUABLE BOWERY PROPERTY.
Under the direction of Hon. Robert Cochran, referee.
DINGEE, PORTER & CO.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
TUESDAY, March 11, 1873,
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, noon, under the direction of the referee above named,
The valuable property known as
No. 227 BOWERY,
with the buildings thereon, being 24 feet 11¼ inches front and rear, and running back 186 feet to an alley 10 feet in width, leading to Rivington-st., with the privilege of using the said alley.
For terms, maps, &c., apply to the auctioneers,
DINGEE, PORTER & CO.,
No. 2,308 3d-av. and No. 82 Cedar-st.;
To MARSHALL & VERPLANCK,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York;
And CHARLES H. BAILEY,
Defendant's Attorney, No. 233 Grand-st., New-York.

WM. TRIST BAILEY, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON, JR.
TUESDAY, March 11,
At 12 o'clock, at No. 111 Broadway, basement.
East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., No. 45, three-story high-stoop valuable brick and stone trimmed dwelling, about 20x50x92; all improvements.
THURSDAY, March 13,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
WEST FORTY-THIRD-STREET—No. 144, south side 43d-st., in that valuable block just east of Broadway, four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x about 60, lot 100 feet. Maps and permits at No. 11 Pine-st. for No. 226 5th-av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 56TH AND 57TH STS. NEAR CENTRAL PARK; ALSO, LOTS ON 58TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of George S. Sedgwick, Esq., referee:
FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET, (100 feet wide.)—Three valuable building lots on the south side of 57th-st., 275 feet west of 9th-av., with the three lots in the rear, on the northerly side of 56th-st. Also, at the same time and place:
FIFTY-SIXTH-STREET—Five lots on the north side, 100 feet east of 10th-av.
FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET, (100 feet wide.)—Five lots on the north side, 425 feet west of 9th-av. Ground high, neighborhood first class, and well improved; is near Central Park and Broadway.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Three lots on the south side, 150 feet east of Madison-av.
Maps at the office of auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, AT 12 M., AT Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
ELEVENTH-AVENUE—Three lots, east side, between 98th and 99th sts., each 25.3x100, lying between Grand Boulevard and Riverside Park. Maps at 77 Cedar-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE,
NO. 119 5TH-AV.,
EXTRA-WIDE STORE.
This entire building can be leased, or the store and basement without the upper part.
Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LARGE AND WELL-LIGHTED OFFICES TO LET
ON FOURTH FLOOR
OF NOS. 35 AND 37 BROAD-ST.
Suitable for Lawyers, Architects, &c.
Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM power, a large building, four stories, basement and loft, 200 feet front by 75 feet deep; well situated for any kind of manufacturing business; will be let in rooms to suit. Applicants inquire at No. 501 1st-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

FOR RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM-Power—The four upper floors of No. 10 Spruce-st., near Printing-house-square. Inquire of GEORGE W. MILLAR, or JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 33 New-st.

TO LEASE—STORE, NO. 11 BARCLAY-ST., near Broadway; five story, 25x75; to lease for a term of years at $6,000 per annum, ground rent; desirable for restaurant business and offices.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FINE STORE, NO. 1,233 3D-AV., near 71st-st., apartments partitioned off the rear, consisting of sitting and dining rooms, kitchen, and two bed-rooms. Rent, $1,200. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

BROADWAY.—TO LEASE, THE PROPERty No. 632 Broadway, through to Crosby-st.; lofts or store separate, if desired. Store No. 634 Broadway to let; also, rooms and lofts over Nos. 636 and 638.

TO LET—THIRD FLOOR OF FIRE-PROOF BUILDING NO. 82 BEEKMAN-ST., WITH OR WITHOUT POWER. INQUIRE ON PREMISES.

FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.—To let, the store and basement, each 100 feet deep and well lighted, in No. 85 Mercer-st., near Spring-st.

OFFICES TO LET, IN BIBLE HOUSE, 4th-av., 8th and 9th sts. Desirable rooms, having steam heat, can be secured on second or third stories. Apply at Treasurer's Office of American Bible Society.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF THREE years, the store No. 750 Broadway. Inquire on the premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES TO RENT. FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED:
ON EAST TENTH-STREET, between University-place and Broadway, four story, brick.
ON WEST TENTH-STREET, between 5th and 6th avs., four story, brown stone, English basement.
ON WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between 5th and 6th avs., three story, brick, high stoop.
ON EAST SEVENTEENTH-STREET, between Irving-place and 3d-av., four story, high stoop, brick.
ON EAST NINETEENTH-STREET, near 2d-av., three story, brick, English basement.
ON EAST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET, between 4th and Lexington avs., four story, high stoop, brownstone.
ON WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET, between 7th and 8th avs., three story, high stoop, marble front.
ON WEST THIRTIETH-STREET, between 5th-av. and Broadway, four story, brown stone.
ON WEST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET, near 5th-av., four story, brown stone.
ON EAST THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET, near 5th-av., four story, brick.
ON WEST THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET, between 8th and 9th avs., four story, brown stone, English basement.
ON EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET, between Lexington and Park avs., four story, brown stone.
ON WEST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET, between 5th and 6th avs., four-story, brown stone.
ON WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET, between 5th and 6th avs., four story, brown stone.
ON WEST THIRTY NINTH-STREET, between 5th and 6th avs., four story, brown stone.
ON EAST FORTIETH-STREET, between Park and Lexington avs., three story, brown stone.
ON WEST FORTY-SECOND-STREET, between 7th and 8th avs., four story, brick, English basement.
ON EAST FORTY-THIRD-STREET, near 5th-av., four story, brown stone.
ON EAST FIFTY-THIRD-STREET, near 5th-av., four story, high stoop, brown stone.
ON EAST FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET, near 5th-av., three story, high stoop, brick.
ON WEST FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET, near Broadway, three story, high stoop, brick.
ON LEXINGTON-AVENUE, corner of 64th-st., three story, brown stone.
ON MADISON-AVENUE, between 33d and 34th sts., four story, brown stone, high stoop.

TO LET FURNISHED.

The residence of the late Jesse W. Benedict, at Audubon Park, Washington Heights, New-York City. This property occupies the entire block between 155th and 156th sts., and has a frontage on the Hudson with a commanding view both up and down the river; the house is large, and in perfect order; Croton water, gas, and every convenience and improvement; the stable is first-class; accommodation for six horses; grounds tastefully laid out with a great variety of shade trees; fountain, Summer-house, and everything requisite for an elegant residence.
For further particulars apply to
COLEMAN BENEDICT, No. 14 Broad-st., or
PETER CARTER, No. 530 Broadway,
Executors.

TO LET, AT LONG BRANCH—FROM the 2d of June next, to the 20th of September, the most complete and charming villa on the shore. Excellent bathing-ground, use of kitchen-garden, completely stocked, billiard-room, flower-garden, croquet-lawn, stabling for two horses, coach-house, room for two carriages, ice-house full of excellent ice. The place will be to let to a private family only. Apply to Mr. ARTHUR WALLACK, Box-office Wallack's Theatre.

AT TARRYTOWN, ON BROADWAY, IN full view of the Hudson, to let, furnished, complete, a beautiful French slate roof house, containing all modern improvements, eight bedrooms, besides parlor, dining-room, library, kitchen, laundry, &c.; two stables and carriage-house, nice grounds, house beautifully painted in fresco, furniture all new, and everything in perfect order. Photographs and particulars with S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th-av.

FIRST-CLASS FLOORS TO RENT to private families in the new and improved buildings north-east corner of 71st-st and 3d-av., each floor separate and complete, containing water, gas, bath, range, wash-trays, &c., with separate coal-vaults and elevator from cellar. Can be seen by applying on the premises, No. 1,237 3d-av., first floor. For terms, &c., apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT FORDHAM Heights, about six acres of land, with two-story and attic house, lately put in complete order; good stable, barns, &c.; fine apple-orchard and good garden; railway station about eight minutes' walk from the property. Apply to
A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS,
No. 55 Broad-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—No. 284 Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. No. 21 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. No. 226 West 47th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.
No. 110 West 45th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
Apply to HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE—A THREE-STORY and basement high-stoop brown-stone modern house, well and completely furnished with every convenience, to rent for one year from May 1; possession either April or May 1, as agreed upon; a rare chance to responsible parties; no others need apply; $175 per month. Call for inspection, &c., at No. 210 East 48th-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—HOUSE NO. 91 5th-av., four-story, high stoop; all modern improvements; twenty-eight rooms, with billiard-room, &c. To be seen by permit only. Apply to
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway,
Or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 9 EAST 22D-ST., ELEGANT four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x60x100; all the modern improvements; in excellent order; terms moderate.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

TO RENT—FOR PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, the five-story English basement house, No. 43 West 19th-st.; is in excellent order, and has every modern convenience. For permits, apply to HENRY TAYLOR, Real Estate, No. 112 Broadway.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone front house on 36th-st., adjoining 5th-av.; full size, and first-class in every respect; gas-fixtures with the house. Can be seen from 1 to 4 o'clock by permit only from B. HAXTUN, No. 63 Centre-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC house, No. 18 West Washington-place, with all the modern conveniences and in the immediate vicinity of the Washington Parade Ground. JOHN WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine-st.

TO LET.—WEST 53D-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., A four-story, high-stoop house, furnished or unfurnished. Also houses in various localities. Apply to
W. J. COLES,
No. 1,267 Broadway.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET—HOUSE containing ten large rooms, bath-room, range, &c.; location on high ground, and very pleasant; three minutes' walk from depot. Call or address J. E. HEDDEN, Marine National Bank.

TO LET—NO. 130 EAST 25TH-ST., FULLY and handsomely furnished, at the low rent of $175 per month to a private family. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET.—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 407 East 84th-st., near 1st-av.; all improvements; location good; rent $800. Apply to G. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE houses, between 5th and 9th avs., below 59th st., from $1,400 to $2,500; furnished and unfurnished.
M. S. FRIEND, No. 703 7th-av.

TO LET—FLATS AND HALF HOUSES, lower and upper parts for small families.
M. S. FRIEND, No. 703 7th-av., corner 48th-st.

TO RENT—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone-front house. Apply at No. 125 East 65th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. Rent $1,500.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—HOUSE NO. 28 West 33d-st. Apply to HENRY DRAPER, No. 112 Pearl-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR HIRE WITH privilege of buying, a good house, eleven or twelve rooms, and not less than two acres of land; must be less than a mile from railroad station, and about an hour from New-York; New-York State preferred; price must be moderate. Apply to E. P. JOHNSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.

ANY FAMILY GOING ABROAD WHO may wish good care and nominal rent for their premises, will find in the advertiser a party right in every respect. Address for two weeks W. M. W., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE HOTEL TO LET, AT FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y.—To a party who understands keeping a first-class hotel, and who has the means to furnish it, a rare chance will be given, and low rent. There is a pressing need of a good hotel in the place, and a good class of permanent boarders can be obtained, and the house can be filled during the Summer with City boarders, if desired. The hotel is supplied with water, bath-room, and closets, and is in easy walking distance from depot and ferry to Newburg. Size, 36x90 feet; forty sleeping-rooms, parlors, dining-room, office, billiard-room, ball-room, &c. Any reasonable assistance will be given to a person of the right kind, and who can give good references.
Inquire of JAMES MACKIN,
State Legislature, Albany.
JOHN B. SEAMAN, or
WALTER BRETT,
Fishkill, on Hudson.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL PROCURED

for merchants, manufacturers, and others. Mining properties negotiated. Persons with capital seeking business advised of approved opportunities. References: George D. Arthur & Co., bankers, No. 34 Wall-st.; Erastus Titus, Esq., cracker bakery, No. 283 Washington-st., and leading business houses.
GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO.,
Financial Business Agents, No. 98 Broadway.

A GERMAN WOULD LIKE TO ENTER into an engagement with a responsible party conducting a legitimate business by which he would become a junior partner of the firm, by placing $5,000 as capital; he is thirty-five years of age; three and a half years in this country, and has been employed by one firm during that time. Address P. S. W., Station A.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $30,000 CASH, to increase capital in one of the best located and well-established lumber-yards, now doing a good business in New-York City; with above amount could be largely increased. Principals only treated with; answers addressed to G. E., Box No. 143 *Times* Office for four days.

A YOUNG MAN FROM THE WEST would like a situation with a first-class New-York house, with chance to invest capital when thoroughly acquainted with the business; has been three years in the hardware trade, and can give good references. Address N. B. SHELDON, Cleveland, Ohio.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A PACKAGE CONTAINING BILLS and other papers of value only to owner. Any one returning it to J. C. H., No. 175 Pearl-st., will be suitably rewarded.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., Nos. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN Railway
7 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE GOLD BONDS,
SECURED BY A
1st Mortgage on its Extension.

The line of this Road, including the Extension, is 420 miles, and IS COMPLETED, except the short distance of eighty-five miles between Havana, on the Illinois River, and the Mississippi.

A part of the line, (202¼ miles,) from Indianapolis to Pekin, has been in successful operation over two years, and is recognized as one of the most important roads coming into the City of Indianapolis. Its net earnings are more than sufficient to pay interest on ALL Bonds issued by the Company, and its receipts for 1872 were more than $395,000 greater than in the previous year.

These Bonds possess unusual strength, and we recommend them for the following reasons:

1. The Road is already earning more than operating expenses and interest.

2. The unfinished portion of the line will be completed within a few months, and the entire road has an immense business immediately tributary to it. EARNINGS FOR LAST THREE MONTHS OF 1872 WERE AT THE RATE OF $7,297 PER MILE per annum, and must reach $10,000 per mile within two years, and continue progressive.

3. The effect of such revenue upon the market value of the capital stock of the Road, as well as upon its convertible bonds, is obvious.

4. The SECURITY IS COMPLETE.

5. The management of the Road is acknowledged to be SUPERIOR, and there can be no possibility of any default in interest payments.

The Bonds are SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD, $1,000 each, convertible at option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. Price 90 and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, January and July 1, free of tax.

ALL NEGOTIABLE SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT BEST MARKET RATES.
Further information furnished on application.

TURNER BROS.,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

MIDLAND
7% Guaranteed (FIRST MORTGAGE) Gold Bonds
Completed Road,
Issued on the Montclair Railway, and Guaranteed by New-York Midland.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey, over which the vast accumulated business of the New-York Midland will pass. Its bonds are issued on the basis of about half cost. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. It is completed and running regular trains.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 PINE ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
Morris and Essex Railroad Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds are a first lien upon thirty-six miles of the line of road, and a first lien upon the real estate and Dock Property at Hoboken, worth the entire amount of the issue of Bonds.

Interest on the Morris and Essex Bonds and the Share Capital of about $15,000,000 are guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company, which has leased the property in perpetuity.
For sale by
WOOD & DAVIS,
Bankers and Dealers in Railroad Bonds,
No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw R. R. Co.,
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
BURLINGTON DIVISION.

The Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company offer for sale one hundred ($1,000) bonds of the above description.

They are a first lien upon that portion of the line from La Harpe to a point near Lomax Station, from whence, by a branch of the Burlington and Quincy Railway, a direct communication is made with the City of Burlington. They are also a lien upon the remainder of the line of 240 miles of railway, and all the other property of the Company. The Burlington division form the most important part of the Company's line, by which it has an unbroken communication with the whole railway system of Iowa, which terminates at Burlington, and by which it commands the short line to Omaha and the Pacific Railroad.

These bonds are regarded by the Company as fully equal as a security, and should command as high a price, as those issued on the other divisions, and they, therefore, recommend them as worthy the entire confidence of investors.

Apply to the Treasurer of the Company, No. 80 Broadway.

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS.
8 PER CENT. BONDS, CITY ST. PAUL, MINN.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.
For sale by
FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

7 TO 12 PER CENT.
We make a Specialty of County, City and School District Bonds. Guarantee Legality of all bonds sold, collect the coupons without charge, or take same as so much cash on sales. Send for Price List. THE LAW OF MUNICIPAL BONDS, just published by our senior, should be in the hands of all interested in this class of securities. Two vols., price $10. W. N. COLER & CO., No. 17 Nassau-st.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 122 BOWERY AND NO. 200 BROADWAY.
ELECTION NOTICE.
STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
The annual election for twenty-five directors and three inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 13, 1873.
Poll opened at 12 M. and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH CO.
Notice is hereby given that the transfer-books of this Company will be closed in New-York on the 31st inst., and be removed to London, and that the same will be opened in London on the 15th April next.
Dated this 5th day of March, 1873.
By order H. WEAVER,
General Manager.
Office No. 26 Old Broad-st., London.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS.
BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the continent.
Buy and sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

INSURANCE.
HOME INSURANCE STOCK FOR SALE BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

STOCK PRIVILEGES.—HENRY C. CROSS, 22 Broad-st., N. Y., member of N. Y. Stock Exchange, will buy and sell privileges on commission. Refers to Messrs. F. B. Wallace & Co., Gibson, Casanova & Co., A. W. Shepard & Co., Hill, Scott & Co., Tallcott & Sons, J. L. Brownell & Bros., and others.

FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES bought by EDWARD H. BARRY, No. 31 Beaver-street, first floor. Principals only.

FINANCIAL.

Lake Ontario Shore R.R.
7 PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

Issue, $20,000 per mile. Subscriptions to the Capital Stock over $2,000,000. Road runs through a populous and rich agricultural district from Oswego to Lewiston, on the Niagara River, with branches to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge. Connects at either end with leading Trunk Lines; is admirably located for securing large and profitable local and through business; 45 miles of track already laid; and whole length, 150 miles, under contract to be finished within ensuing year. Pamphlets with full particulars furnished.

We commend the above loan as one of the most reliable and attractive on the market. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

THE NEGOTIATION OF TEN MILLION DOLLARS OF THE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD IS NEARLY CLOSED, $500,000 ONLY REMAINING, WHICH WE OFFER AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY, YIELDING OVER NINE PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT. THE ROAD IS ABOUT COMPLETED, AND THE NET EARNINGS MORE THAN THREE TIMES THE INTEREST ON THESE BONDS. WE CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND THEM TO INVESTORS.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.
We offer for sale $400,000 PAR VALUE ILLINOIS EIGHT PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS in lots to suit purchasers.
These securities are FIRST-CLASS in every particular.
Details furnished on application.
WINSLOW & WILSON,
70 William-st., N. Y.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at close of business on Feb. 28, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,409,187 [illegible]
Overdrafts	3,097 [illegible]
United States Bonds to secure circulation	[illegible]
United States Bonds and Securities on hand	[illegible]
Other Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages	[illegible]
Due from National Bank	[illegible]
Banking-house	[illegible]
Current expenses	[illegible]
Taxes paid	[illegible]
Premium	[illegible]
Cash items, including stamps	[illegible]
Exchanges for Clearing-house	[illegible]
Bills of National Banks	[illegible]
Bills of State Banks	[illegible]
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	[illegible]
Specie, viz.: Coin	[illegible]
Gold Treasury Notes	[illegible]
Legal-tender Notes	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	[illegible]
Surplus Fund	[illegible]
Discount	[illegible]
Interest	[illegible]
Profit and Loss	[illegible]
National Bank Circulation Outstanding	[illegible]
State Bank Circulation Outstanding	[illegible]
Dividends unpaid	[illegible]
Individual Deposits	[illegible]
Certified Checks	[illegible]
Cashier's Checks Outstanding	[illegible]
Due to National Banks	[illegible]
Due to State Banks and Bankers	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss: I, George W. Youle, Cashier of the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this [illegible] day of March, 1873. FERNANDO BALTES, Notary Public New-York County.
Correct—Attest:
SAMUEL T. BROWN,
ROBERT M. FIELD, } Directors.
E. D. BROWN,

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 28th day of February, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	[illegible]
Overdrafts	[illegible]
U. S. Bonds, to secure circulation	[illegible]
Other Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages	[illegible]
Due from National Banks	[illegible]
Due from State Banks and Bankers	[illegible]
Banking-House	[illegible]
Other Real Estate	[illegible]
Cash Items (including stamps)	[illegible]
Exchanges for Clearing-House	[illegible]
Bills of National Banks	[illegible]
Bills of State Banks	[illegible]
Fractional Currency (including nickels)	[illegible]
Specie, viz.: Coin	[illegible]
Gold Treasury Notes	[illegible]
Legal Tender Notes	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$750,000 00
Surplus Funds	$56,027 06
Discount	13,411 11
Interest	1,385 25
Profit and Loss	64,555 61
National Bank Circulation outstanding	[illegible]
Dividends unpaid	[illegible]
Individual Deposits	[illegible]
Certified Checks	[illegible]
Due to National Banks	[illegible]
Due to State Banks and Bankers	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss: I, Edwin J. Huestis, Cashier of the National Bank of the Commonwealth, in the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. HUESTIS, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 7th day of March, 1873. J. R. MOTT, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
REUBEN MANLEY,
FRANCIS LELAND, } Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS,

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1873.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for the six months ending 31st December ultimo of Three and one-half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, and also a dividend of One and three-quarters per Cent. on the common stock, from the earnings of the road for twelve months ending Dec. 31 last; both payable on the 15th day of March next, at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., No. 11 Nassau-st., to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The Transfer-books for both Preferred and Common stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 1st day of March next, and remain closed until the morning of the 17th of March.
By order of the Board.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY due March 1, 1873, will be paid at the office of Leonard, Sheldon & Foster, No. 10 Wall-st., on and after that date.
D. R. CULVER, Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 42 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 3, 1873.
AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES of this Company held this day, a Dividend of Five Cents per Share was declared, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst. inclusive.
LOUIS J. BELLONI, JR., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences on first of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

WEST SIDE SAVINGS BANK.
No. 184 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.
Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. Money deposited now will draw interest from March 1, with participation in the profits.
SIX PER CENT. ON ALL SUMS.
F. A. CONKLING, President.
WM. H. ALLEN, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.
Calabria, Wed., March 19 | Algeria, Wed., April 2.
Parthia, Wed., March 26 | Algeria, Wed., April 9.
Persia, Wed., March 26 | Russia, Wed'day, April 16.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100, and $120, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage.....$30, currency
Passage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool or QUEENSTOWN on WEDNESDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Mar. 15, at 2 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Mar. 22, at 12 M.
BELGIC.....SATURDAY, Mar. 29, at 3 P. M.
ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY, April 5, at 12 M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, April 12, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passengers accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; (for sailings after 1st April, $100 gold;) steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 45 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ITALY, THOMPSON.....Wed'day, Mar. 19, at 9 A. M.
GREECE, THOMAS.....Wed'day, Mar. 26, at 3 P. M.
DENMARK, GROAM.....Wed'day, April 2, at 9 A. M.
CANADA, WESTON.....Wed'day, April 9, at 3 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND, BRAGG.....Saturday, April 5, at 11 A. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $85, currency
Steerage.....$25, currency
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Mar 8, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Mar. 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Mar. 22, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Mar. 29, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, April 5, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, April 10, 3 P.M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY. From Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN, $75 and $80, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 86 South Market-st., Chicago.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

March 10.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. SEABURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall, connecting at Panama with the steamer MOHONGO, Capt. CONNELLY, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Magatlan, and San Diego; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Steamer of 10th and 30th each month, connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tomata, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer ALASKA will leave San Francisco April 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Mar. 12, at 3 P.M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, Jr... Mar. 19, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Mar. 26, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....April 2, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE.....April 9, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN.....April 16, at 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 53 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS.....SUMNOT, Saturday, March 22
FR. LAURENT.....BERTIN, Saturday, April 19
CHEREIRE.....DANES, Saturday, April 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$75 | Second cabin.....$45
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Bay.)
DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 13 EAST RIVER, as follows:

DRAGON, Wesmore.....Tuesday, March 25,
GREAT WESTERN, STAMPES...Wed'day, April 23
Cabin passage, $70 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for $1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to
E. E. MORGANS' SONS,
No. 70 South-st., New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
VIRGO, Capt. BUCKLEY, TUESDAY, March 11, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 2 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 65 South-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, THURSDAY, March 13, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, March 15, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 15, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
C. D. OWENS,
Agent A. G. & G. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent C. R. R.,
No. 409 Broadway

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.....March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.....April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....May 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New First-class Full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ships

WILL SAIL FROM PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD WHARF, JERSEY CITY.

GLAMORGAN.....March 15
PEMBROKE.....April 2
GLAMORGAN.....April 23
PEMBROKE.....May 14

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.....$75 and $80 currency
Second Cabin.....55 currency
Steerage.....30 currency
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$35

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply, in Cardiff, at the Company's offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York, to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

COLUMBIA, Wed., Mar. 12 | ISMAILIA, Wed., Mar. 19
INDIA.....Sat., Mar. 15 | AUSTRALIA, Sat. Mar. 22

Passengers booked to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as any other route or line. Tickets, drafts or certificates can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT LINE

AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.,
From Pier No. 29 North River.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, March 11.
GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL, Thursday, March 13.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, March 15.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of the company.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and low points in the South or South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASBLL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
MONTHLY SERVICE TO
JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails, as under:

The steam-ship ST. THOMAS, Capt. DRAKEFORD, for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, Laguayra, and Puerto Cabello will sail on March 8.

Loading berth, Pier No. 13, N. R. For freight or passage apply to
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.
CITY OF MEXICO, (via Nassau,).....March 13
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico).....March 20
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,).....March 27
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana only,).....April 3

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, AND

San Domingo City.—The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, March 12, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

Steam-ship CITY OF MEXICO, will leave for Havana, via Nassau, on THURSDAY, March 13, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River. For freight or passage, apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

COAL.

CIRCULAR NO. 1.

THE PHILADELPHIA & READING
COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President, No. 227 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.
DAVID PALMER, Treasurer, No. 227 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.
EDWARD A. QUINTARD, General Sales Agent, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company desire to call the attention of retailers, manufacturers, and consumers to the coals from the following collieries now worked by them: Pine Forest, Tunnel, Keystone, Pine Knot, Glendower, Ellangowan, Preston No. 1, Shaft No. 1, Live Oak, Phœnix Park No. 2, Rainbow, Merriam, Indian Ridge, Mine Hill Gap, Otto, Knickerbocker, Preston No. 2, Wabash, Locust Spring, East Franklin, Bast, Potts, Beechwood, Thomaston, Forestville, Boston Run, Preston No. 4, Buckville, Cedar Hill, North Franklin No. 1, North Franklin No. 2.

In addition to the product of the above, they will sell, as factors, during the season of 1873, all of the coals from the following well-known collieries that are either shipped from Port Richmond or consigned through the Delaware and Raritan Canal: Tunnel Ridge, Lawrence, William Penn, Girardville, Union, Manchester, Alaska, Buck Ridge, Burnside, St. Nicholas, Colorado, Turkey Run, McMichael, Big Mine Run, Glentworth, Enterprise, Big Mountain, Brookside, Bear Run, Shenandoah, Plank Ridge, Hammond, Girard, Kentucky, Greenback, Bear Valley.

No mixture of the different grades of coal will in any case be permitted, and each of the several classes of coal produced at the above-named collieries will be kept strictly separate from the others. All sales will be made under the following designations: 1. Hard White Ash Coal. 2. Free-burning White Ash Coal. 3. Schuylkill Red Ash Coal. 4. Alaska Red Ash Coal. 5. Shamokin White Ash Coal. 6. Shamokin Red Ash Coal. 7. Lykens Valley Franklin Coal. 8. Lorberry Coal. 9. Lykens Valley Vein Coal.

In order that all coal shall be shipped in good order, a most rigid system of inspection, both at the mines and at the shipping ports, will be established and enforced. In every district of the coal region there will be appointed a number of competent persons skilled in the preparation of coal, as local inspectors, whose duty it will be to visit the several collieries daily, to see that a proper force is at all times employed in removing slate, and to prevent, if possible, any coal being sent from the mines in bad order. In addition to these officers, a competent person will be left untried at the shipping ports to cure the evils of careless preparation. At Schuylkill Haven, Port Clinton, and Port Richmond, all coal will be subjected to the personal examination of a skilled inspector before it is shipped, and if condemned by him, will be dumped in places provided for the purpose, and before being loaded into vessels will be thoroughly repicked and cleaned by hand, at the cost of the owner of the colliery that produced it. In entering into business as coal merchants, controlling a production greater than that of any other seller, and employing more than two-thirds of the coal to be shipped from Port Richmond, the Company are fully alive to the great importance of careful preparation, and will spare no expense to secure for their coals a reputation second to none in the country.

The Company's ownership of NINETY THOUSAND ACRES OF COAL LAND in the first and second coal fields—the proximity of those regions to tide-water at Philadelphia—the advantages of the descending grades of the roads of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and of the fleet of steam colliers being established by the latter Company, render it certain that the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company will always supply a large proportion of the coal consumed upon the Atlantic coast. In addition to these geographical and local advantages, the fact that they are the only one of the large coal companies whose lands produce all the known varieties of anthracite coal, from the hardest white ash to the softer coals of the Shamokin and Lorberry regions, so much in demand for domestic purposes, gives them an additional claim upon the favorable consideration of the coal-purchasing community.

The anthracite coal trade of this country will hereafter be controlled and prices established by those who actually represent the ownership of the coal itself, and the ruinous suspensions of mining and fluctuations of prices will be avoided. It will be the great aim of the Company to induce a feeling of confidence on the part of their customers, so that retailers and manufacturers may take advantage of their capital to lay in their supply of coal whenever it is most convenient for them to do so, without any apprehension that the value of their stock will be impaired by any subsequent action of the Company.

On or about the 20th of each month throughout the season, circulars will be issued from the general office of the Company, in Philadelphia, establishing prices for the succeeding month; and orders may be sent either to the Treasurer of the company, in Philadelphia, or to the General Sales Agent, in New-York. Propositions may be made to the Company at any time before the 1st day of April, 1873, for the purchase of a stated quantity of coal, to be taken in equal monthly proportions at current circular prices throughout the season; and if any such proposition is accepted by the Company, the purchaser may, on or before the first day of any month, have the privilege of declining to take the proportion due in such month, but such declination shall not give him the right to take, in any succeeding month, any increased quantity in lieu of that so declined.

FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1873.

MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS of the Green-wood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 26 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of March, at 1 o'clock P. M., to receive the annual report of the Board of Trustees.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:30 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 6:30, 8, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 6:30, 8, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:30 and 8 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:30, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 4:30 P. M., 12:30, 2:, 3, 3:40, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:03 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 1:21, 5:30, 10:14, 11:04 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 8:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:30, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 5 Battery-place.

D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
Gen. Pass. Agent.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Passenger depots foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4, 4:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riversade—7, 10:50 A. M.; 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 8:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snuffstown, Ogdensburg, and Quaryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—†7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, ‡4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 4, 8:05 A. M., 8:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:30 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:27, 4:05, 6:32, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 7:43, 8:07, 7:55, 9:19, 11:56 A. M., 3:07, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 9, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M. and 12:50 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 5:30 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:10 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Allentown Line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. 16, 1872, leave New-York as follows:

6 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.
7 A. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Williamsport: connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
8 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Wayneley, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.
12 M.—Way-train for Somerville.
12:50 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.
3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Manch Chunk; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—For Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Chicago.
6 and 6:45 P. M.—For Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For New-Jersey trains, 6, 6:45, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:15, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 8:35 A. M., 3:05, and 8:35 P. M., via Shore Line at 12:20 and 9:07 P. M., all stopping at Stamford, South Norwalk and Bridgeport.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.,) 11:35 A. M., 12:20, (Ex.,) 3:52, 4:35, 5:35, 8:05 (Ex.,) 9:07 (Ex.,) P. M. Additional to Bridgeport at 9:05 A. M. to South Norwalk at 6:35 P. M., and to Stamford at 10:05 A. M.; 2:20, 4:10, and 7:20 P. M. to Stamford.

Express for Philadelphia & 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:20, 1, 4, 5, 6:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 6:30, 8, 9:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 6:30, 8, and 8:10 P. M.

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For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

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For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 4:30 P. M., 12:30, 2:, 3, 3:40, 4, and 6 P. M.

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For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riversade—7, 10:50 A. M.; 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 8:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snuffstown, Ogdensburg, and Quaryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—†7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, ‡4:30 P. M.

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3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.
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4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—For Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.
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9 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For New-Jersey trains, 6, 6:45, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:15, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BAL

LIFE IN NEW-YORK.

Where Its Citizens Come From—A Night in Chatham-Street and the Old Bowery.

Big cities are generally expected to reflect national peculiarities. Ordinarily considered as the great centre of wealth, the focus of a nation's knowledge, the pivot about which revolves whatever is refined no less than whatever is reprehensible in its manners and habits of living, a large city like this may be fairly regarded as a nation's mirror. There are the commercial vitality, the industry, the skill, the brain and muscle and talent and genius to build up; there congregate the rich, and there too are the poor, and the outlawed. And as society goes on to battle with the evils of weak humanity, the waves of civilization and progress, rolling over this great living sea, ever cast their quota of frail human barks upon the rocks and shoals, where another host are left stranded. But neither in its toils nor pleasures can New-York be regarded as a fair reflex of the nation's life; though of late the nation, in some respects, has essayed to ape the metropolis. New-York is truly cosmopolitan. Every known land has contributed to its population. According to the report of the census-takers of 1870, out of an average population of 942,292 people, 419,094 were foreign born—nearly one-half. And then, of the 523,198 natives of the United States living here, only 48,469 were born in the State. Undoubtedly a large proportion, even of this number, are the children of foreign-born parents—a fact which may easily be gathered from the census itself, by which it appears that only a small proportion of New-York City's entire population was born in neighboring States. At the same time, the number of people arriving here from abroad in one year is nearly one-third of the entire population. And surely this great tide must affect the current of our ways, however strong that current may be. Of course, the average of those remaining in the City is not large. But of the resident foreign population Ireland sent the largest number, 201,999; Germany sent 151,216; England and Wales, 25,026; France, 8,265; Scotland, 7,562; British America, 4,419; Austria, 2,737; the "fair land of Poland," 2,393; Switzerland, 2,178; Norway and Sweden, 1,930; and, not to forget the Dutch, Holland contributed 1,237. And then there are colored people, some native, some foreign born, Chinese, Indians, Hindoos, Sandwich-Islanders, Greeks, Russians, and children of sunny Italy, Spaniards, and people from all quarters of the globe. One can readily imagine the mixed manners, the monstrous jumble of peculiarities that are likely to prevail in a community so strangely constituted. A man standing at almost any street corner where chance may bring him, hears conversations in half a dozen different languages. Or if he will but go into a boarding-house, he may listen to Spanish, German, and English small-talk shooting across at all kinds of angles of the table as he sits to dinner. Every European capital, every important city of the world has its representative here; some educated, refined, honest and honorable; not a few the reverse in every particular.

Report says we have 20,000 criminals here, but there is reason to believe that the figures are larger; but surely all know they are of mixed nationalities. But emigration also brings us honest citizens. From the bogs and hills, as well as the petty towns and cities of "old Ireland;" from Swiss mountains and English meadows; from the shadows of old feudal German castles, have come the sons of toil, the skilled in craft, the stalwart and the strong, to become here the nation's good friends—the toilers of the land.

Hot, cold, and temperate climes have helped to produce a race to inhabit a city of neither temperature, but which is sometimes excessively cold, sometimes moderate, sometimes fiercely hot, and not unfrequently all three at the briefest intervals of succession. And this mixed community may be observed in its streets with advantage at a few prominent points. Up-town and down-town, on the East side and the West side, though rather general and sweeping designations of locality and manners, are not without a certain signification to the initiated resident. Of course, there are clearer lines drawn; occasionally a single street being named conveys a little of the history of its habitues to the hearer.

Should a patient and disinterested spectator stray into the Bowery, with a mind for observation on a Saturday evening, he could not fail to find presented to him a picture full of meaning. And letting him thus "see oursel's as ithers see us," one cannot safely say that he would not somewhat deprecate the habits that give us such pictures. The night, the time, the manners, would doubtless impress him.

Passing up through Chatham-street as the day closes, swarms of working men and working-women are seen to pour out from the busy hives of industry, adding to the crowd that begins to choke this artery. But now the general company is respectable. There is, perhaps, a little unnecessary haste. The strained nerves of the day have not yet settled down to their normal condition. Their manners, too, are good. Perhaps you will get jostled if you are in the way, but an apology will generally follow, except the person happens to be in too much of a hurry. All the workers are well dressed, and generally of cleanly habit, save those whose employment precludes such a possibility. Now "Cheap John" rings his bell, and strains his lungs to attract customers. On a high bench he holds forth, ever repeating, like the clown in the circus, the same old threadbare jokes. His is not exactly a mock auction, but the difference between both is not very great. Next door is the petty show designed for the attraction of our country cousins, where, before the "Professor" arrives, a chance is afforded to indulge in a little game of three-card monte. Thus do the mean sharpers of the slums evade capture and ply their nefarious calling after the frost has closed to them all opportunities for swindling on Coney Island beach.

An hour ago the street was respectably thronged: now the crowd is thinning and the lights are lit. Look up one side of the Bowery and behold the decorations. Every little shop or store hangs out its line of goods. Strings of under-garments, shoes, hats, coats and all manner and kind of wearing apparel, dangle from awnings, reaching to the gutter, darkening the general view and making the Bowery look like an extensive rag-shop. Big signs protrude beyond the proper limit, or swing with threatening aspect overhead. From scores of those vile dens denominated "concert-saloons," a horrid jingling noise issues, in barbarous imitation of music, and their offensive signs flame and glare in defiance of all morality and good order. From long toleration, their hardened owners have become so indifferent to every sense of decency as not to hesitate to paint the flags of their native land upon their doors as a tempting sign to allure their newly-arrived countrymen, and the poor sailors who come up from their ships for a night's sport, only to drug and rob them. At his post on the corner stands the Bowery "statue" with a clean shirt front and a fresh cigar. He ogled and insulted the virtuous working girl on her way home, but now he has other game. Passing to and fro are myriads of miserable females, wrecked at early ages, and left by misfortune to toss forever hopelessly upon the troubled current of the town. These are now the intimates of the Bowery statue, for the Bowery statue is none other than the Bowery ruffian with his best clothes on. He has varied his occupations since he was a boy. He is often a gambler, and has always been a loiterer—rather say a "loafer." Who has not seen him in politics, stern in defense of Democratic principles? Who has not heard him add a "tiger" to the three cheers with which he greeted the "Boss?" Alas! for him, the "Boss" has fallen, and his political occupation is gone.

Through the whole evening the dram-shops have been well attended, and the beer gardens well filled. The latter places are orderly; there is a hum of conversation, an occasional song, or some little music, and the waiters rush to and fro with trays of beer, and men, and women, too, sit and drink for half the night. You had better not jostle any one as you pass on now, or you will, if nothing worse happens, be commended to the care of a keeper. Not that it is unsafe to travel here, but the "drunks" are rapidly increasing, and profanity is a notable attendant. Even the little street Arabs who flit about the entrances to the places of amusement, seem to have learned, as the first requirement before going abroad—in the gutter—the habit of swearing big oaths in good round periods.

In the higher portion of the Bowery, approaching the junction of Third and Fourth avenues, the street grows more quiet and respectable. Drinking-shops are fewer, and there is less of the rough element than Baxter-street on the one hand, and Cherry-street, with its surroundings, on the other, empty into this channel of life and trade. Until after midnight the street is pretty full, but it gradually thins out, and soon none are left save the late revelers rolling home in a maudlin state, and the never-absent females walking their miserable lives away. Thackeray says, "A weary heart gets no gladness out of sunshine." If this be so, how many miserable creatures are there wandering in the City's midst without comfort here or hope for the hereafter!

Such are the aspects of City life as found in the Bowery, though we have touched upon only a few of the salient points. Besides these there are a multitude, all characteristic in their way, and each forming a distinct class. Honest men are elbowed by those who have forgotten the meaning of the term, and the bad keep instinctively aloof from the good. Like the currents of two distinct rivers, the different phases of City life pass to and fro, ever maintaining their individuality, and they can be easily traced wherever you chance to meet them.

THE CHICKAMAUGA.

Her Departure for Havana—The Rebel Privateer Transformed to a Spanish Cruiser.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the steam-ship Chickamauga left her moorings at the foot of Thirteenth-street, East River, where she has lain for the past four weeks undergoing a thorough overhauling. On Saturday she took out papers for Havana as a merchant vessel, in the name of her owner, Capt. Evaristo Casariego. The Chickamauga has connected with her an interesting history. She was built at London in 1864, and launched under the name of the Edith. In her construction, speed more than carrying capacity was regarded, and it is said that while engaged in running the blockade to the rebel ports, for which service she was probably built, the Edith frequently made thirteen knots an hour under 10 pounds of steam pressure. Subsequently she became a Confederate privateer, and had her name changed to the Chickamauga, inflicting very serious damage on our shipping. Its extent may be seen from the following requisition made upon the British Government, and upon which an adjudication has been made in connection with the Alabama claims:

Emma L. Hall, bark, of this City, captured and burned	$45,259
Mark L. Potter, bark, of Bangor, Me., destroyed	50,550
Otter Rock, schooner, of Castine, Me., scuttled	11,277
Shooting Star, ship, of this City, laden with 947 tons coal, captured and burned	75,953
Total	$183,070

About two months ago the Chickamauga was purchased by Capt. Evaresto Casariego. Four weeks ago she was sent to the Delamater Iron-works to be thoroughly overhauled and have new boilers put in. The Chickamauga is a twin-screw steamer, schooner rigged, 185 feet long, 25 feet beam, 15 feet depth of hold, and is of 600 tons burden. She has four double engines, two to each shaft, and four cylinders, 34 by 28 inch stroke. Her boilers, of which she has two, have each four furnaces. It is no secret that she has been purchased for the Spanish Government, and is intended for a cruiser in Cuban waters. The Chickamauga's crew was shipped in New-York, and three Spanish officers from the Saragossa, and ten seamen, who arrived here from Havana ten days ago, also sailed in her. Capt. Curtis, formerly of the Atlantic mail steamer Morro Castle, will retain command of the vessel until she reaches Havana.

In order to have the steamer ready to sail yesterday, it was found necessary to keep men working on her all Saturday night. By 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the hour at which she was to sail, the army of carpenters, riggers and painters had not yet quite completed their work, but as the need for the Chickamauga is now pressing, her owner determined to start, and to take the workmen along, so that they might finish their work on the sail down the bay. The tug P. C. Schultz was accordingly secured, and accompanied the Chickamauga to bring off the workmen. On board the Schultz were Mr. C. H. Delamater, his brother-in-law, Mr. George Robinson, the Spanish Consul at this port, and several other gentlemen. By the time the Chickamauga reached the Horseshoe, the workmen had finished up, and were taken on board the Schultz. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Schultz parted company with the steamer, and started for home. The Chickamauga was then lying at anchor, and was to sail as soon as her compasses could be adjusted.

Mr. Robinson states positively that there is no truth whatever in the rumor that the Chickamauga is taking out a large quantity of ammunition. She has not, he says, a single ounce of shot on board. Her cargo consists of ships stores and two gun carriages. The gun carriages are adapted for 60-pound guns. Before sailing two brushes used for cleaning cannon were required to be taken off the steamer, as no mention was made of them in her clearance papers.

The Park Bank Swindle—Additional Facts About Jones.

We published a few days ago some details of an adroit swindle on the Park Bank, by which Allen G. Jones, book keeper in the Southern Bank of the State of Georgia, obtained $30,000 in drafts. The Savannah *Republican* gives the following additional facts, which show that he is a defaulter also. The *Republican* says:

During the past three days public attention has been drawn to the protracted absence of Mr. Allen G. Jones, book-keeper in the Southern Bank of the State of Georgia, who, about the 21st of February, left Savannah with his wife and a young lady of this city, to visit Kingstree, S. C., and return on the 20th ult. In regard to the exact amount of money which accompanies Mr. Jones in his detention in "the Santee swamp," we are authorized by the President and cashier of the Southern Bank of the State of Georgia to say, that the defalcation of their late book-keeper, Allen G. Jones, may reach $30,000, and that the reserve fund of the bank is more than sufficient to cover the loss, and that the capital stock of the institution will remain unimpaired.

The protracted absence of Mr. Jones, and no tidings of him notwithstanding diligent search and inquiry in the direction of his ostensible destination, induced the officers of the bank Monday to begin overhauling his accounts. The first discovery of any irregularities happened about 6 o'clock Monday evening, when it was found that he had varied in checking off near the first of last month. A telegram was immediately forwarded to the New-York agency of the bank, giving warning of the missing book-keeper and advice of the discovered irregularity; when a reply was received it stated that Mr. Jones had already called at the New-York agency with a certified check and drawn $6,000 on it. It seems that Mr. Jones had been gradually accumulating funds of the bank during February, keeping the posting of his books behind so as to avoid detection, at the same time telling the bank officers that he lacked only three or four days in being up with them. This appears to be the status of matters when he left for his four days' tour to Carolina.

The developments indicate that the defalcation was undertaken and pursued deliberately and with shrewd calculation—the journey to visit the relative at "the little place in the country" having been carefully appointed and timed for the final triumph of his skillful financiering; and that instead of being waylaid, murdered and robbed in the wilds of the Palmetto State, or languishing with sudden sickness in some lonely cabin by the road-side, Mr. Jones sped away directly to New-York to collect the few thousands his certified checks called for there, and then finally vanished from the eyes of all men who know him. Jones is about thirty years old, slight form, light hair, mustache and goatee, and about four months since had married a Northern lady in this city. He was himself a Northern man, having come to Savannah from Portland, Me., some three years ago.

Extraordinary Phenomena at Sea.

The bark Sacramento, of New-Bedford, Capt. Robbins, from Pernambuco arrived yesterday. She reports heavy gales from Feb. 21 to March 5, with much snow and hail, and very bad sea from north to north-west. Feb. 27, latitude 32 to 34, at 10 P. M., wind blowing heavily from north north-west, and many "corposants" on yardarms and mastheads, and no lightning, a ball of fire exploded in the belly of the maintop sail with a report like a rifle, scattering thousands of sparks, and completely paralyzing all hands for a few moments. Within a few minutes another exploded in the same manner, near the deck, knocking down one of the crew. No signs or marks were left by these explosions, and what they were no one on board can explain.

New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company will be held in this City on Tuesday next, at the office of the company in Exchange-place. A force of 2,000 men is at work on the line, and the grading on the Louisiana Division is progressing rapidly. Trains run daily between New-Orleans and Donaldsville, a distance of sixty-three miles, and the construction is being pushed with energy westward, toward Houston. A bridge 300 feet long, over the Grand River, has been completed, and some twenty miles of grading done between that point and Vermilionville. It is expected that the road will be finished to Houston by January, 1874.

FOSTER'S CASE.

A Statement and a Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read the other day in your columns, with as much surprise as regret, that you are in favor of the commutation of the sentence of the murderer Foster from hanging to imprisonment for life. Upon this subject I should like to offer a remark, to make a statement, and to ask a question.

My remark is this: If Gov. Dix interferes as proposed, he does not imprison Foster for life, nor anything like it. He only imprisons him during his term as Governor, or until one of his successors, struck by his good conduct, shall set this (to me) unpleasant person once more at liberty.

My statement is, that, ever since the mur— justifiable, unpremeditated accident—which happened to Mr. Putnam, I have carried about my person a pistol, which, apart from the fact that it is heavy and wears out my pockets, lowers me in my own estimation when I think that I have to live in a community calling itself civilized, where such a precaution should be wise. My question is this:

Since you, who stand foremost among the respectable journals of the country, uphold this practical nullification of the penalty established by law for the punishment of a well-defined crime, will you have the extreme kindness to tell me where I can procure for my own use, a substantial regulation car-hook? I have, like most men, made some enemies during my life; and, since the process is attended with comparative immunity, I confess that it would afford me great pleasure to rid myself of them by the means referred to. Of course, I should take care to come upon my victims unexpectedly, in the dark, and be sure to strike them from behind, and should confidently expect to gain thereby, not only the satisfaction of my vengeance, but also the countenance and open sympathy of a large and very respectable portion of the community. But I have no car-hook.

Respectfully yours, OTHER SIDE.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 7, 1873.

After Foster's Sentence is Commuted, What?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please allow me to make an inquiry or two. If the sentence of Foster is commuted how many of the twenty or thirty prisoners now under indictment for murder, in the City, will be convicted? Second. If convicted, who of them is there that could not, at least with equal propriety as Foster, apply for a commutation? E.

NEW YORK, Friday, March 7, 1873.

A Plea for the Criminal.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Why should Foster be hung? Except where lynch law prevails a man is not hung unless a jury have been convinced that he has committed a crime for which the law prescribes that penalty. Has that happened in this case? The certificates and affidavits of a majority of the jury state that they never did agree on the point whether Foster intended to murder Putnam. They say they only agreed to that verdict because they believed that as matter of law the verdict including the recommendation to mercy would save the man from infliction of the death penalty. This being so, ought he to be hung? It looks to me like a trick upon justice; and I think a man's life is of too much importance to be dealt with in this manner. If the Governor thinks Foster did intend murder, it is clear he will have some of the jurors with him, but not all. Nor do I think he will have the intelligent and thinking part of the public with him. The sober second thought of such people, so far as I hear, is that Foster did not intend the death of Putnam, and that being the case, that he should not be treated as if he had so intended. Our laws and courts are more likely to be respected if it is generally understood that the life of an accused person can be protected under such circumstances than if it is understood that his life is subject to be taken away on a mistake of the jury who tried him. Is it not better that in a doubtful case a man should escape from death to imprisonment for life, than that the whole community should incur the responsibility of putting a man to death under a judgment which the jury never agreed upon?

JNO. MURPHY, 235 Lexington-avenue.

Shall the Murderer be Hung—A Sermon by Rev. S. J. Stewart.

At the West Twenty-fifth-street United Presbyterian Church, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, Rev. S. J. Stewart delivered a sermon on capital punishment. The text was taken from the ninth chapter Genesis, first to sixth verses inclusive:

And God blessed Noah and his sons, and said unto them, be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth.

And the fear of you and the dread of you shall be upon every beast of the earth, and upon every fowl of the air, upon all that moveth upon the earth, and upon all the fishes of the sea; into your hand are they delivered.

Every moving thing that liveth shall be meat for you; even as the green herb have I given you all things.

But flesh with the life thereof, which is the blood thereof, shall ye not eat.

And surely your blood of your lives will I require; at the hand of every beast will I require it; and at the hand of man; at the hand of every man's brother will I require the life of man.

Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed; for in the image of God made he man.

The preacher commenced his discourse by saying: No apology need be made for preaching upon the subject of capital punishment. If it be right, let us uphold it; if it be wrong, let us, as Christians, throw our influence against it and have it abolished. I know there is a growing influence against it in society, but if it has the Divine sanction, let us carry it out. I lay down the proposition, without fear, that it has the Divine sanction, and therefore should be carried out. The idea of capital punishment is not a new one, in proof of which we have the words of the text in which the command contained therein was given to Noah and his sons, the progenitors of the coming race. I know the objection has been raised that the text is not a command, but merely a prophecy. This objection would hardly be worth noticing if it was not so often indulged in by fast talkers. The preceding verses of the chapter from which the text is taken show that God is not predicting something, but issuing a command. Now, those who raise this objection will agree with us that capital punishment was a law of the Jews, but they say it was only a part of the ceremonies of the Jews, and not binding upon us. The great principles of the laws of the Jews are not abolished, but stand good. Their government was Theocratic. When God punished His own Son, He gave an example for us to follow. The great principles of the Jewish judicial laws underlie every law at the present day. The Scriptures distinctly state that, while there is mercy for some crimes, there is none for the murderer, showing beyond question that murder is distinct from other crimes. The law of capital punishment was given to Noah and his sons long before the Jewish law. They were not Jews, and as that law was given to them as the representatives of coming races, that law still stands, universal and for all ages. Not only does this law go back to Noah, but, by analogy, I believe we could show that it came into existence at the time when God sent man upon the earth, and that it is eternal and divine. It has been said that Cain was a murderer, and he was not punished. But what did he say when he was found? "I shall be a fugitive and a vagabond in the earth; and it shall come to pass that every one that findeth me shall slay me." This proves that a law was then in existence, or that there was something in his heart showing that the murderer ought to be slain. It proves from the first that the murderer was to be punished by death at the hands of his fellow-man, as mentioned in the words of the text. But why should the murderer be punished? Because God made man in his own image, and whoever mars man mars the image of God. Our text tells us what punishment a magistrate may impose for murder. It is said that capital punishment is not for the good of the criminal. We deny that it was ever intended to take the good of criminals into account; it is not its object. A man that commits a crime forfeits his right to consideration. We ask that a man who takes his brother's life shall suffer death, as an example to deter others from the commission of a like crime. We punish a man so that it may be a warning to others. Some people say it is cruel to hang a man, but it comes simply to this: Shall we hang him, or shall we pity him because it is painful and harrowing to the feelings of his wife and children to see their husband and father hung? But have you no pity for the helplessness of the murdered man and his widow and children? I say it is a false pity and a crying shame to let the murderers go free, and thus encourage crime. Under the present system, as prevailing in this City to-day, I say you can hardly convict a man of murder, and if convicted, you cannot hang him, by reason of the crocodile pity pervading all ranks of society; but this weak performance and carrying out of the law ought to be given over. If a man who takes the life of his fellow-man can get a brother Mason, an Odd-fellow, a Red Man, or any of the other organizations of which he may himself be a member on the jury, or a good, cunning, criminal lawyer to defend him, or he works upon the general sympathy and pity by bringing his wife and children into court, and she knows how to weep well, and at the proper moment, the effect being considerably enhanced if she be pretty or good looking, you cannot obtain a verdict of guilty. The other poor weeping widow and her children, made orphans by the act of the murderer, are not thought of. Another fact is to be noticed in this connection. You cannot hang a woman under any circumstances, on account of this false pity, and because the sympathies of the jury are enlisted in her behalf. She is allowed to go free and develop into a popular lecturer, as instanced in the case of Mrs. Fair. A rough is occasionally hanged, because he has no money to employ for his defense. We ought to be merciful, but it is sickening to notice the tendency of the people to induce the Governor to commute the death sentence.

The preacher here referred to the case of Foster and the three pleas advanced in his favor, viz.: First, that he bore an excellent character in his youth and had been a Sunday-school teacher; second, that he was sorry for his deed; third, that he was drunk at the time of its commission.

To this, continued the preacher, we answer that if he was a teacher in a Sunday-school so much the worse, for he ought to have known better than to commit the crime of murder; that he ought to have been sorry before the act; and if he was drunk he should not be acquitted on that score; for then all the roughs in the City have only to get drunk and commit the worst of crimes. That the wife of the murdered man signed the petition is all very well; it merely shows that she does not desire revenge. It does not take much to see to what end we are coming. If the present system is continued we shall have vigilance committees established with all their concomitant evils, as exhibited in the case of the Mormon settlement in Illinois. If capital punishment be right and has God's authority, and if we had men on juries who are not criminals themselves it might be carried out. The objects of capital punishment are the checking crime and the welfare of society. Imprisonment for life is a farce and a sham by which men escape. Society forgets all about the crime in five years. The Governor is petitioned and the criminal is let loose, while a man that steals a horse is imprisoned for fifteen years and has to serve out his term. It is therefore safer to commit murder than a robbery. This weak sentiment should be stamped out. Capital punishment ought to be enforced with vigor, for it shows to the world, and criminals, what a terrible thing murder is. It was for this God laid down his law to show the dignity and preciousness of human life. God punished his own Son for man's sins, and he teaches us in this how precious is man's life and that atonement must be made before forgiveness can ensue.

LOSS OF A VESSEL.

The Ship Patrician Strikes a Sunken Vessel in San Francisco Harbor, and Goes Down in Thirty Minutes.

From the San Francisco Alta, Feb. 28.

The spectators who crowded Meigg's Wharf yesterday afternoon, to witness the departing ships Escocesa and Young America, little dreamed that the gallant old ship Patrician, which followed close in their wake, was so soon to be numbered with the things that were. She weighed her anchor at 2 P. M., in charge of Wm. H. Diggs, a licensed pilot, and was towed to sea by the steam-tug Wizard. The three grand ships went down the harbor in single file, the Escocesa leading and the Patrician bringing up the rear, while the Young America was in the middle. The day was bright and fair and every one looked forward to a fine voyage. The Patrician was a teak-wood ship of the regular English model, built at Sunderland in 1860 for her present owners, George Marshall & Son, of London. She arrived here from Hong Kong about five weeks ago, consigned to Dickson, De Wolf & Co., who loaded her on owners' account for orders at Cork with a cargo of grain valued at $70,000. She passed the Heads at 3:10 P. M., about a mile astern the Young America, the wind being from the north-west. At 4½ P. M., Mr. Diggs, the pilot, being satisfied that the ship had a good offing, signaled his boat, (the J. C. Cousins,) and bid the ship adieu. She had cleared the outer edge of the bar, the Heads bearing east by north one-half east. The pilot had scarcely pulled away in his light cutter when Capt. Wilson and his chief mate, Mr. Gaster, went below and spread their charts on the cabin-table to figure out the course. The second mate had gone forward to fill away on the head-yards, and the men sang cheerily as they tugged at the braces. The sea was quite calm, but there was a heavy ground-swell running. Just as the foreyards were braced around there came a crash that seemed to shiver the stout hull from deck to kelson, and a cry of alarm brought Capt. Wilson and his first officer to the deck. The pumps were set at work immediately, and the men worked manfully, but the water was found to be five feet deep in less than three minutes after the ship struck, which was at 4:34 P. M. The second sounding of the pump, taken three minutes later, showed that there was seven feet of water in the hold, and, of course, no pumps could overcome that. Almost immediately after the ship struck, pieces of wood came up, either from the ship herself or from the sunken wreck on which she is supposed to have struck. Certainly there was deep water all along where the pilot left her, and nothing but a sunken wreck could have come in contact with her. The ship was now headed for port, and signals of distress were made to the pilot-boat, when Capt. Diggs put down his helm and stood for the doomed vessel, which was firing rockets and sending up blue-lights. It being evident that she must sink, the boats were lowered away, ready for emergency, there being an officer and four hands in each. The ill-fated ship was then headed for the North Head, and was run ashore on the "Potato Patch," or "Four-fathom Bank," with sixteen feet of water in her. The pilot-boat now came up, and Capt. Diggs advised all hands to leave for safety, so they came on board the J. C. Cousins. So sudden was their departure that the officers and men only saved the clothes in which they stood. One boat was stove in transferring the shipwrecked men to the pilot-boat, but no lives were lost. The ship fired rockets and guns, so that aid was sent from the city in the shape of the steam-tug Rescue, but the ship had sunk before she reached it, so she returned to the city. The unlucky Patrician had sunk in about twenty-five minutes after striking the wreck. Her officers and crew numbered thirty-one, all told, and she had no passengers. No one knows of any vessel being wrecked in this neighborhood of late, so it is hard to tell on what wreck she sunk, unless it is the wreck of the schooner William Mighell, sunk by the steamer Prince Alfred about two months ago.

LUZERNE COUNTY, PENN.

The Startling Democratic Frauds Last October—Developments in the Court.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, March 7.

Immediately after the October election we announced that monstrous election frauds had been committed in Luzerne County on behalf of the Democrats; that on a registry of 800 votes a Democratic majority of 1,500 had been returned. The evidence before the court proves, beyond a doubt, that out of 1,631 votes polled, only 467 were actually registered. After the discovery of these monstrous frauds the matter was brought before the court by the gentlemen who were apparently defeated for the offices of Recorder, Register, Commissioner, and Auditor.

After a patient investigation before the court, which consists, politically, of one Liberal and two Democratic judges, the four cases investigated were decided on Tuesday last. According to the decision of the court in these cases, Mr. Kaiser, Republican, is declared elected Recorder of Deeds; Mr. French, Republican, Register of Wills; Mr. Gershbacker, Democrat, County Commissioner, and Mr. Seibert, Democrat, County Auditor.

Judge Harding gives a long and able opinion on the subject. Among other things he says:

There were polled at the October election, 1872, in these four districts 1,631 votes, though but 954 names were upon the list of resident taxables. A further comparison of the list of voters with the registry list in these four districts, exhibits another rather astonishing state of facts. For instance: Of the 364 persons registered in the First District of the Twelfth Ward, *only one hundred and eighty-four voted.* Of the 203 registered in the Second District *only one hundred and twenty-two voted.* Of the 81 registered in the Third District, only *fifty five voted.* Of the 306 registered in the Second District of the Ninth Ward *only one hundred and six voted.* To state the proposition in consolidated form, there were 467 persons in these four districts whose names are upon the lists of voters, and upon the registry lists, and yet an aggregate poll is had of 1,631 votes. This *yield* is unsurpassed in the history of voting so far as it has been unfolded by the cases coming down to us in the books. The great City of Philadelphia, hitherto bearing the palm in this business, has no insignificent competitor in the inland City of Scranton. But we are weary of further investigation. A perfect cess-pool of iniquity in connection with the elective franchise has been uncovered and fathomed in these four districts. Not only have the Election laws been knowingly and willfully violated; not only have acts of criminal omission and commission been established; not only have incompetency, inefficiency, and recklessness been shown, but *forgery* and *fraud* have been busy at these polls. Impressed, therefore, by a sense of official duty, conscious of the responsibility under which we act, sustained by judicial precedent, obedient to the terms and the spirit of the Election laws, we strike unhesitatingly from the general return the whole poll of the First, Second, and Third Districts of the Twelfth Ward, and also that of the Second District of the Ninth Ward, of Scranton.

Death of an Old Member of the Providence Bar.

PROVIDENCE, March 9.—William E. Richmond, the oldest member of the Providence County Bar, and a citizen greatly venerated and esteemed, died last night, aged eighty-seven years. He was editor of the Providence *Journal* when that paper started, in 1820.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Over $1,500 were collected, yesterday, at the Madison-avenue Baptist Church in aid of the Home and Foreign Missions of that Church.

The Eichenkranz Vocal Society gave an entertainment at the Turn Hall, last night, consisting of musical exercises.

Dr. Colton will give his second lecture and exhibition at Cooper Institute, this evening, illustrated by experiments in natural philosophy.

The New-York Saengerrunde gave an entertainment at the Germania Assembly Rooms, last evening, at which a varied programme was enjoyed.

The Ost Friesian Benevolent Society gave its second annual ball at the Coliseum, Second-avenue, last night, and was well patronized by the resident Friesians.

Some shavings in the cook-house of Bellevue Hospital caught fire last night. The flames were extinguished by some of the paupers working in the hospital.

An unknown man, about thirty-five years old, went into the Marion House, corner of East Broadway and Catharine streets, last evening, and dropped dead. His body was taken to the Morgue.

The dwelling of Mr. J. E. Simmons, No. 355 West Twenty-third-street, was damaged to the extent of $2,000 last evening, by a fire which originated from a gas-jet coming in contact with the lace-curtains.

Officer Joseph Cottrell, of the Twenty-second Precinct, was knocked down and gored by a mad bull at the corner of Forty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue, last evening. He was severely injured.

John D. Gough, living in Eighty-seventh-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, fell down an embankment near his residence and was severely injured yesterday. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

The second number of *Hygiene*, a new fortnightly journal of sanitary science, fully sustains the high reputation achieved by the initial number. As this journal supplies a want long felt, its success seems assured.

Francis O'Neill, twenty-four years of age, while temporarily insane, attempted suicide by jumping off the roof of his residence, the five-story building No. 181 Eldridge-street. He was but slightly injured, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

At the weekly meeting of the Cosmopolitan Conference, yesterday, a lecture was delivered by Wm. Hanson on "Our State Legislature," in which he criticised very severely the motives of gain which induce so many men to seek for position there.

James Murphy, a drover, residing at No. 604 West Forty-ninth-street, was knocked down and severely injured in the back at the corner of Forty-ninth-street and Eleventh-avenue, last evening, by a mad bull. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital.

The Sixteenth Assembly District Republican Association holds its regular monthly meeting this evening, at Demilt Hall. Gen. William Henry Anthon, the President, will deliver a lecture upon "Popular Superstitions and Delusions," by special request.

Thomas Coffee, his wife and two children, living at No. 321 East Twenty sixth-street, last night visited a friend's house at No. 341 East Thirty-first-street. One of the children upset a kerosene lamp, burning both children and Mrs. Coffee severely. They were taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Jeremiah O'Rourke, James Crawford, Wm. Manning, and James Robinson were committed by Justice Ledwith, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, in default of $1,000 bail each, on a charge of stealing a horse, wagon, and blanket, the property of Wm. P. Brotherton, of No. 231 Elizabeth-street. The stolen property is valued at $600.

Joseph Linager, a bar-tender in the saloon of D. Dougherty, at the corner of Van Brunt and Dyckman streets, Brooklyn, about a week ago fell down stairs and received injuries which resulted in paralysis of the brain. He was removed to his residence, No. 341 East Thirty-seventh-street, in this City, where he died yesterday. Coroner Kessler will investigate.

The annual and special services of the local Methodist preachers of New-York and Brooklyn were celebrated last evening in Old John-street Methodist Church. In the morning, after the celebration of the usual services, the annual sermon was preached by Rev. D. T. Macfarlane, to a large audience. In the evening, addresses were delivered by L. S. Weed, pastor of the church; W. H. Dykeman, New-York; Charles Applegate, New-York; D. T. Macfarlane, R. Carr, and J. L. Van Buskirk, New-York; Thomas Owen, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN.

Sylvester Early, of No. 211 Culyer-street, Williamsburg, while on his way home early yesterday morning, was knocked down and robbed in an alley-way, by a party of unknown men.

Yesterday Officer Roach arrested in New-York Rose Fenie, a second-hand clothes dealer, at No. 21 Baxter-street, for having among her stock two shawls valued at $200, part of $1,400 worth of property stolen from the house of Mrs. Catherine Hamilton, of Brooklyn, on Feb. 20.

The delegates to the Young Men's Catholic Union of Brooklyn held a monthly meeting at Assumption Rooms, yesterday afternoon, and indorsed the proposed union of all the associations into one organization. The meeting was attended by numerous delegations from other cities, who also advocated union.

The Irish societies of Kings County met in convention at Hibernia Hall, in Gold-street, yesterday, to complete arrangements for the St. Patrick's Day procession. The order of marching was arranged, and the route altered from that already published, so as to include Gold and Front streets. The procession will disperse at Myrtle and Washington avenues, instead of at Fort Greene Park, as formerly announced.

LONG ISLAND.

The Methodist Episcopal Churches of Maspeth and Middle Village, now in charge of one pastor, will be separated this Spring, the former maintaining a minister, and the latter uniting under the charge of the pastor of the church at Newtown.

The pressure in Queens County for the repeal of the act constituting the Court house Commission continues unabated. Petitions of the tax-payers of Hempstead, Oyster Bay, North Hempstead and Jamaica, have gone to Albany, and express the almost unanimous sentiment of these towns in favor of the repeal.

Alanson Palmer, Superintendent of the Schools of Long Island City, having notified the Board of Education that he could not give his whole time to the duties of his office, and requested the acceptance of his resignation or reduction of his salary, the board decided upon the latter, and reduced his compensation to $500 per annum.

About 200 men are employed night and day on Mr. Stewart's extension of the Central Railroad, from Farmingdale to Bethpage, where his brick-yards are located, and where millions of bricks await transportation. A strike took place among the laborers on the road a few days ago from dissatisfaction at the hours of labor and the wages, but the difficulty was compromised on the basis of ten hours and $1 75 per day.

The schooner Louis Walsh, which recently went ashore with a cargo of 200 tons of coal at Horton's Point, has been sold at auction for $1,195 56, including the cargo. A charge of inhumanity is made against the keeper of the Horton's Point light-house, who, it is alleged, failed to do anything for the relief of the crew. The Surf, recently wrecked on the north side of Plum Island, has also been sold at auction for $185. She was loaded with coal and belonged to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Both wrecks were bought by Mr. M. H. Gregory, of Sag Harbor.

STATEN ISLAND.

The new Reform Board of Richmond County (Supervisors) have organized with Mr. John D. Vermeul, of Castleton, as President.

Yesterday the Staten Island Shore Railroad began running again from Fort Wadsworth to Factoryville, a distance of over six miles.

To-morrow Messrs. Frederick, Duer and Richardson, who have been chosen for the purpose, will go to Albany to lay before the Legislature the amendments to the Edgewater charter, of which the principal features are for an appropriation to pay off the old indebtedness of the village and dispensing with the office of Village Marshal.

NEW-JERSEY.

Terrence Scannell and Bartlett O'Connor were, last night, arrested in Jersey City, charged with knocking down, kicking, and brutally beating James Ryan on Warren-street. They were held for examination.

The tax-receiver of Paterson will to-day continue the sale of property held for non-payment of taxes. The sale will cover property in the First, Second, Third, and Ninth Wards, on which the taxes of 1870 have not been paid.

Judge Dalrymple, in the Morris County Court, to-day, will render his decision on the motion for a stay of proceedings in the case of the Italian, Luigi, convicted of the murder of his wife. Should the decision be adverse, sentence will be immediately passed upon him.

Disturbance in a Colored Church.

Last evening some forty or fifty white boys and young men, whose ages range from fifteen to twenty years, went to the colored Methodist Church on Monmouth-street, between Seventh and Eighth-streets, Jersey City, for the purpose of creating a disturbance. Becoming disorderly, some members of the congregation remonstrated, and two of the interlopers assaulted one of the deacons. The timely arrival of the police probably prevented a general disturbance, as many of the members of the church had become exasperated at the outrages committed. Charles Lafrend and George Juby, two of the roughs, were arrested and locked up at the Second Precinct Station.

NEW-JERSEY'S MINERAL WEALTH.

Magnetic and Hematite Iron Ore, Copper, Zinc, Mica, Ochre, Marble, Slate, Flagstone, White Clays, and Marl.

From the annual report of Prof. George H. Cook, State Geologist of New-Jersey, many interesting facts regarding the mineral wealth of that State are learned. During the year three geologists, Profs. Cook, Smock, and Bowser and Mr. Edwin H. Bogardus, chemist, have been engaged in examining into the different natural products of the State, and present much new and important information.

IRON ORE.

Four counties, Morris, Sussex, Passaic, and Warren, abound in magnetic iron ore, and very large quantities are mined. From estimates it is learned that 600,000 tons were mined in 1872, which, at $5 per ton at the mines, gives a cash value of $3,000,000, and makes New-Jersey rank fourth in the iron-producing States, being only exceeded by Pennsylvania, New-York, and Michigan. With the completion of the Midland Railroad still more mines will be opened, and it is probable that the production of 1872 will be increased at least fifty per cent. in the present year. The ore tonnage of the Morris and Essex Railroad in 1871 was 232,966 tons, while in 1872 it was 404,832 tons, an increase of nearly one hundred per cent., and of this more than four-fifths was mined in Morris County.

The State has several mines of hematite ore, much of which is used at the furnaces in the State. There is a large demand for it, but the cost of searching for this ore is so excessive, in consequence of its not being susceptible to the dipping compass, that but few new mines are opened yearly. That there are large beds of it in Sussex, Morris, and Warren is certain, and some day they will be fully examined and opened.

COPPER AND ZINC.

Although copper has been mined in New-Jersey for upward of 100 years, and large quantities were at one time produced in Essex County, and especially from the Bellville Mines, there are no mines now being worked. The zinc mines of Stirling and Mine Hills, in Sussex County, continue to yield abundantly, and the extraordinary size and richness of the veins is the better seen as they are opened. In the opinion of the State Geologist there is probably no other place in the world where so large an exposure of zinc ore can be seen as at these mines.

MICA AND OCHRE.

A fine mine of mica has been opened near Broadway, Warren County. The mica is in enormously large crystals and splits very perfectly, many of the plates being more than a foot across. The color is rather too dark, but the quality is excellent, and as it stands fire well it is having a large sale to the stove manufacturers. The vein has been uncovered for nearly 200 feet in a strip of thirty feet wide and thirty feet deep. The sight of so large a body of this bright and glistening mineral is described as very beautiful. There are two or three smaller mines of mica in the same county, but none so valuable as this one. A bed of yellow ochre is found near Upper Harmony, in Warren County, and is being rapidly mined. After being dug out it is sorted and washed, and then ground between rollers into a fine powder. So far about 400 pounds has been prepared and sold readily. It gives good satisfaction, and has the reputation of a superior article.

ROSE-CRYSTAL MARBLE.

A mine of magnificent rose-crystal marble has been opened near Hackettstown, Warren County. The rose-colored beds, as exposed, measure thirty feet across the strike. It is mostly calcareous, the calcite being white, flesh and rose colored. With this there occurs a greenish-black hornblende, black mica and black tourmaline, which foreign minerals give it a beautiful variegated color; and as the marble polishes well, it presents a very handsome appearance. Many of the large blocks already taken out will measure 8 by 3 by 2 feet, which are free from seams or jointage flaws. A large number of blocks have been shipped to Philadelphia, where they were used for the inner ornamentation of public buildings. There is also another quarry of dark-grey marble near the Delaware River, the material of which was used in building the new Episcopal Church at Easton, Penn. To the knowledge of the writer there is also some marble to be found in Morris County, a vein having been opened on the farm of the late Henry Sanders, near Mendham, and another in the quarry used for the material for building the new Lunatic Asylum at Morris Plains. These veins are of a red and green color, and the stone when polished presents a beautiful appearance.

SLATE, FLAGSTONE, AND SANDSTONE.

Slate of excellent quality is found at Newton, Sussex County, and is used for roofing purposes, commanding a ready sale. It is very hard, but splits well. What is not used for slating is sold for flagging, and is obtained in very large pieces. Flagstone proper is found near Deckertown, same county, and from the smooth surfaces of the stones and their immense size, they are very valuable. Sandstone, or quartzite, is got at Newfoundland, near the New-York State line, and the supply is inexhaustible, the mountains of that neighborhood being composed of it.

WHITE CLAYS AND FIRE-SANDS.

In the neighborhood of Perth and South Amboy are found the finest banks of rich white clay in this country. Manufacturers of fire-brick, of alum, wall-paper, pottery, use these clays very extensively, and in the opinion of the State geologists, they will and do find them to be superior to foreign clays, which command such a high price. It is estimated that an acre of good fire-clay will yield from 10,000 to 40,000 tons, worth from $3 to $5 per ton. The difficulty with these clays is the carelessness of their owners and producers in regard to washing them. At only one locality is washing done, and that by a single producer. If, in the opinion of Prof. Cook, the producers would wash their clays a purer and finer article would be obtained, which would at once take a high rank in the market.

Near Woodbridge are found sandy clays, which are burned into crucibles and glass pots, and do not shrink. An analysis of the clay, from the pits of Wm. B. Dixon, from which are made the famous Dixon crucibles, shows 3 6-10 per cent. of titanic acid. Associated with the clays are large deposits of fire-sand, kaolin, and feldspar, used for making fire-brick and sewer-pipes.

MARL.

The well-known green sand marl of New-Jersey continues to be sought after as a fertilizer, and meets with a ready sale. It is found principally in the South Jersey counties, where it is used upon the sandy soil with good effect. It is also shipped all over the State, and is everywhere appreciated. Its production is one of the heaviest branches of industry in South Jersey, and a large amount of capital is yearly expended in developing the beds and building railroads to carry it to a market.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY BOUNDARY LINE.

The boundary line between New-York and New-Jersey, which was established in 1774 by a joint commission appointed by the Legislatures of New-York and New-Jersey, has become so indistinct, and the monuments erected so broken down and destroyed that it has become necessary for another joint action between these two States to again trace out and mark the line. New-Jersey has no record of the surveys of 1774, but there is a copy at Albany among the Clinton papers. It states that the line was run almost entirely through woods and over a country so full of iron ore that the compass needle was affected, and it was necessary to correct the error by "staking." The State officers of New-Jersey have been looking for this line, but find it nearly obliterated. Of the monuments erected most are missing, having been taken away for building purposes, to burn into lime or to make horse blocks. In many cases the monuments are not in line, and have evidently been moved. The mark for the western end is not described in the report of the commissioners, but is supposed to be a sort of crow-foot cut on the rock near the junction of the Delaware and Neversink. On account of the lost monuments, the crookedness of the line, and the enormous value of some of the property along the line, its true location has become a matter of question, and serious questions of State jurisdiction may arise at any time. It is therefore recommended by the State Geologist that the line should be re-established, and that, if found desirable, some joint action should be had with the State of New-York on this important subject.

[Advertisement.]

A popular demand for novelty, beauty, dash, and style is answered by KNOX, by the introduction of his Spring style of gentlemen's HATS. You will find it No. 212 Broadway, under the Fifth Avenue Hotel and Prescott House.

Passengers Arrived.

Per steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—G. J. Bodine and wife, Mrs. Henderson and son, Mrs. M. Brown, Miss A. M. Brown, Miss E. J. Lee, Miss Seeley, Mrs. Mary Burnes and infant, Miss Rachael Steinfeld, Oscar K. Savage, Miss Julia H. Savage, Miss Annie L. Savage, John Arnot, H. Rockwood, R. H. Rockwood, H. C. Dipon, Jas. Blakeley, A. Livingston, J. J. Morey, A. E. Dunbar, E. M. Burr, Thos. Leonard, E. Leonard, H. Barker, E. Wicks, W. Mills, and 12 in the steerage.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises....6:20 | Sun sets......6:02 | Moon sets...1:30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:06 | Gov. Island..5:56 | Hell Gate...7:13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, March 9.

Arrived.

Steam-ship United States, Baker, New-Orleans March 2, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston 62 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Henry B. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to George B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Steinmann, (Belg.,) Knudsen, Antwerp Dec. 17, via Queenstown Feb. 18, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship Alexandria, (Br.,) Mackay, Genoa Jan. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Cortes, Kemble, New-Orleans March 2, with mdse. and passengers to Clarke & Seaman.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah March 6, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Bark Sacramento, (of New-Bedford,) Robbins, Pernambuco 40 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co. March 2, lat. 35 30, lon. 74 30, spoke schr. M. H. Drew, from Jacksonville, for Belfast, Me.

Bark Nereid, (of Dundee,) Caithness, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to Sherman & Co.

Bark Liskjalf, (Nor.,) Nielsen, West Hartlepool 97 ds., via Plymouth 70 ds., with railroad-iron to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Farewell, (Ger.,) Neuman, Gloucester, Eng., Jan. 24, with salt to order, vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Gan Eden, (of Boothbay,) Greenleaf, Cardenas, 12 days, with molasses to B. H. Howell, Sons & Co.

Bark Abbie N. Franklin, (of Boston,) Holbrook, Matanzas, 15 days, with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.

Brig Nellie Husted, White, Matanzas, 14 days, with sugar to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Ida E., (of St. John, N. B.,) Doane, Matanzas, 13 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to J. A. Horsey.

Brig Matilda, (Ital.,) Caffiero, Castellamare, 70 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to master.

Brig Augusta, (Swed.,) Momey, Marseilles, 55 ds., with mdse. to M. Caune.

Brig Arabel, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Brady, Georgetown, Nic., 27 ds., with mdse. to Strout Bros. March 6, lat. 36 08, lon. 74 08, passed schr. D. B. Bickford, bound S., with loss of mainboom and mainsail.

Brig Willow Brae, (of Pictou,) McDonald, Fortune Island 17 ds., with salt to R. Murray, Jr.

Brig A. B. Patterson, (of Turk's Island,) Anderson, Porto Cabello 20 ds., with coffee to Dallett, Bliss & Co.

Brig Harry Virden, (of Philadelphia,) Collins, Progreso 14 ds., with hemp to M. Echeverria & Co.; left no vessels.

Brig Sally Brown, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Matthews, Cardenas 20 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Beaver, (of St. John, N. B.,) Pringle, Laguna 30 ds., with cedar to Bartram Bros.

Brig Raven, Spencer, Matanzas 17 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co. March 6, lat. 37 35, lon. 75 35, spoke brig Daylight, hence for Barbadoes.

Brig Atalaya, Cole, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar to Ponvert & Co.

Brig Sussex, (of Windsor, N. S.,) West, Matanzas 18 ds., with sugar to Muller & Bastian.

Brig Thomas Turull, (of New-Haven,) Thompson, Arecebo, P. R., 19 ds., with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Left in port brig Eliza Thompson, for New-York in 6 ds.

Schr. Phebe, Medero, Bahia 39 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Israel Snow, (of Rockland,) Pease, San Blas 18 ds., with cocoa nuts to Hoadley, Eno & Co.

Schr. James Young, (of Boston,) Savannah, 14 ds., with yellow pine to G. W. Russell. Feb. 25, off Hatteras, spoke schr. A. G. Lawrence, from ——, for Charleston.

Schr. Ben. Davis, Wilmington, N. C., 12 ds., with naval stores and cotton to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Ralph Carlton, (of Camden, Me.,) Patten, Matanzas 18 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to S. C. Lord & Co.

Schr. William Arthur, McDurfee, Baltimore, for Providence. March 8; off the Highlands carried away the main boom.

Schr. C. C. Morris, Endicott, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. My Rover, Brown, Charleston, 18 ds., via Fortress Monroe, with yellow pine to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Ned Sumter, Pinkham, of and from Rockland, Me., for Norfolk with lime.

Schr. George Walker, (of Machias,) Cole, Matanzas 16 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Jennie Huddell, Cranmer, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. Victor, Wass, Savannah 12 ds., with yellow pine lumber, for New-Haven.

Schr. Carrie P. Rich, Higgins, Virginia, for Fairhaven.

Schr. William T. Smith, Higgins, Virginia, for Fairhaven.

Schr. A. B. Austin, Davis, Baltimore, for Boston.

Schr. Annie Carll, Pettit, Virginia, for Fairhaven.

Schr. Rachel Seaman, Seaman, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. M. D. Cranmer, Valkenberg, Virginia.

Schr. Sarah Lavina, Anderson, Virginia.

Schr. Sarah Cullen, Cullen, Baltimore.

Schr. H. W. Bunnell, Bunnell, Baltimore.

Schr. Clara, Lippincott, Baltimore.

Schr. Elwood, Burton, Jarvis, Baltimore.

Schr. Francis Schubert, Cranmer, Baltimore.

Schr. C. G. Cranmer, Cranmer, Baltimore.

Schr. Enoch Moore, Chambers, Baltimore.

Schr. Walter Palmer, Dale, Baltimore.

Schr. A. E. Martin, Newell, Baltimore.

Schr. Forest Oak, Parker, Baltimore.

Schr. L. H. Hopkins, Predmore, Virginia.

Schr. W. H. Rutan, Woolsey, Virginia.

Schr. R. C. A. Ward, Edwards, Virginia.

Schr. Barbery, Edwards, Virginia.

Schr. C. H. Kirk, Cranmer, Virginia.

Schr. J. H. Seguine, French, Virginia.

Schr. M. S. Tibbits, Robbins, Virginia.

Schr. J. S. Ivins, Ingersoll, Virginia.

Schr. Julia A. Tate, Tate, Bridgeport.

Schr. Ann Amelia, Allen, Bridgeport.

Schr. I. J. Merritt, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. E. R. Bennett, France, Virginia.

BELOW—Brig Britannia, (of Montrose,) from ——, is anchored on the Bar.

WIND—Sundown, light, W.; clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 9.—Arr. steamers Mercedita, from Charleston; Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore; ship Bengal, from Passaroeang; bark Capt. Dan, from Inagua; schr. Henry Adelbert, from Havana.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 9.—Arr. steamers South Carolina, from New-York; Falcon, from Baltimore; bark J. F. Whitney, from Havana; schrs. Roque Alayo, from Baracoa; Annie Harris, from Havana.

Sld. schrs. Czar, for New-York; Dinone, for Kennebunkport; Knight Templar, for Weymouth; Charles Morford, for New-York; Lavatta, for Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 9.—Arr. steam-ship America, from Baltimore.

VINEYARD HAVEN, March 8.—Arr. schrs. P. L. Whiton, Boston, for Virginia; Emily H. Naylor, do., for Baltimore; Fanny Elder, do., for Wilmington, N. C.; L. B. Cowperthwaite, (3 M.,) do., for New-York; Joshua S. Bragdon, do., for Philadelphia; Fisher, Plymouth, for do.

Sld. schrs. Gem, Angeline, Samuel Hart, Frances Ellen, W. W. Pierre, Warren, B. Hopkins, Addie Ryerson, P. L. Whiton, Fisher, H. H. Fisk, (3 M.)

March 9.—Arr. schrs. E. & L. Marts, and L. & M. Reed, Boston, for Philadelphia; John S. Ditwiler, do. for Hoboken; H. W. Pierce, and Warren B. Hopkins, do. for Virginia; E. S. Potter, do. for Wilmington, Del.

Returned, schr. Addie Ryerson. The schr. *Lizzie Poor* has been hauled on the marine railway at this port to-day, and three-fourths of her false-keel is found to be gone, main-keel broomed up, and the oakum out of her garboard. Her bottom is otherwise in good condition.

WIND—W. S. W., strong, and clear.

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BILLIARD BALLS.—GREAT IMPROVEMENTS made.—2-inch, $4; 2¼-inch, $5; 2⅜-inch, $6; fifteen ball pool, 2¼-inch, $24 set; billiard counters, red, white, and blue, $5 set; 1¼-inch checks, $50 set; 1¼-inch, $5 per 100. WM. M. WELLING & CO., No. 207 Centre-st.

THOMAS R. AGNEW RETIRES FROM business in April next, and is now closing out his entire stock of Teas, Coffees, Flour, and all kinds of Groceries and Provisions below cost, for the next twenty days. Everybody should call and get bargains at once. THOMAS R. AGNEW, 260 Greenwich-st.